We'll Never Cease Fire Till Our Enemies Cease to Be

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Evening

Go Ahead, on to Victory All Over the World

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'Til Enemy Is Crushed'

Martial strains resounded through Tokyo streets yesterday, Japan's 38th Army Day, as overhead the warplanes roared in air defense maneuvers, bringing firmer resolve to the hearts of millions of citizens to fight on "until the enemy is crushed." Shown above is the Toyama Military Band parading down the Ginza.

Imperial Forces Take Mitotze

Enemy Forces Near Nutaopo Encircled; Shinshou Occupied as 118th Division Of Enemy Completely Smashed in Drive

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

FROM A FRONT IN CENTRAL CHINA, March 10.—Continuing their rapid advance farther to the south, crack Imperial Forces that had crossed the Yangtze River from the Shasi area, completely occupied Mitotze, a strategic keypoint located 16 kilometers opposite Shasi, at 7:30 a.m. yesterday, after smashing the stubborn resistance put up by the Chungking 61st Division.

Another Japanese Unit that effected a forced crossing of the Yangtze on the night of March 8 in the face of fierce machine-gun fire from enemy troops in action around Nutaopo, repelled the counter-attacks of an enemy battalion at 12:15 a.m. yesterday at Chinglungmiao and formed an encirclement around an enemy regiment sticking to its positions in the river-bend opposite Shasi at 1:30 a.m. the same day and is now fiercely attacking the encircled enemy.

118th Division Smashed

By Arrangment with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

HANKOW, March 10.—Vanguards of the intrepid Imperial Forces that crossed the Yangtze River at a point between Shasi and Yochow, making a swift southward advance, smashing at various points the fleeing enemy 118th Division around Sinchang, rushed into Owchikuo, a strategic point 50 kilometers west of Kienli, at 9:10 a.m. today and completely occupied Shihshou, a key point between Kienli and Shasi, at 10:35 a.m.

The Chungking 118th Division suffered a heavy blow at the hands of the Japanese Forces in Sinchang and Chihpakow during the last Hupeh Campaign and its remnants were concentrated in Sinchang and Owchikuo. By the latest Japanese drive, this division has been completely smashed.

GERMANS PUSH OFFENSIVE ON KHARKOV; WALKI TAKEN

Reich Troops Taking Initiative--Soviet Thrusts All Smashed

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 9.—Premier Josef Stalin has left Moscow for the Red Army Headquarters on the southern front, in view of the grave situation on that front, it is reported from Moscow.

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 9.—The German forces pressing on Kharkov occupied Walki, a strategic keypoint west of the city, and also took control of all main railways and road west of the city.

The Germans crossed the Kharkov-Poltava Railway yesterday at several points around Walki and another strategic keypoint, and then advancing farther to the north, occupied all main railways and highways west of Kharkov.

In the engagements staged in this sector, the Luftwaffe was remarkably active, putting the Soviet forces into utter confusion. Yesterday, the German air force crushed several Soviet positions in the Kharkov sector, while the land forces encircled and annihilated one Soviet infantry division, accounting for 2,800 enemy dead.

Soviet Attempt Smashed

Mainichi

ZURICH, March 9.—The initiative operations on the Eastern Front is firmly maintained by the German forces according to field dispatches received here.

The Soviet forces yesterday attempted to effect a landing operation in the sector north of Novorossisk but were repelled by the Germans. The Red army lost more than 2,000 dead and numerous prisoners in this engagement.

The German troops operating in Central Ukraine yesterday advanced 30 or 40 kilometers westward, chasing the fleeing Soviets and reached Poltava, a strategic keypoint on the Vorskia River, a tributary of the Dnieper.

In the meantime, the German forces operating in the Donetz area

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Finn Paper Denies Peace With Soviet

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 10.—The Karjala, influential Finnish newspaper, refuting reports of a separate peace between Finland and the Soviet Union, said that it was circulated by the anti-Axis side for propaganda purposes. Ever since the commencement of the winter offensive by the Red Army, this rumor has been spread extensively. The separate peace rumor is only enemy propaganda aimed at disturbing public opinion in Finland and also to cause a split in German-Finnish relations," said the paper. "But all Finns know that this propaganda has failed. The boundary line as proposed by the Soviets would be a death sentence to Finland. The leaders of Finland are insisting that the Government take positive measures to put an end to such rumors of separate peace."

U.S.-SOVIET RIFT WIDENS

Statements by Standley and Wallace Add Fuel To Moscow Resentment; London Gloomy as 2nd Front Plans Dwindle and U-Boat Menace Grows

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 10.—President Roosevelt is expected to issue a statement shortly respecting the recent utterance of Ambassador William Standley, in order to explain the existing relation with the Soviet Union. In this connection, the New York Times reported that in case of the Soviet-America relation being further strained, Ambassador Standley would be questioned on his recent utterance and recalled.

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

SHANGHAI, March 10.—To all appearances, the split between the United States and the Soviet Union is growing serious since American Ambassador to the Soviet Union Admiral William H. Standley and Vice-President Henry A. Wallace respectively, expressed important opinions regarding the present Soviet-American relations.

According to Information from Washington, the remarks of these statesmen have provoked considerable repercussions in the United States and have also been observed with much attention in various quarters.

Referring to the remarks made by Standley, United States Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles is reported by Havas from Lisbon as having stated that the Washington Government cannot assume the responsibility for the opinions expressed by Standley. His remarks had been made without previous arrangement with the Government, Welles explained, adding that he has not yet received any reply from Standley though he had demanded of the Ambassador that the full text of his statement be cabled.

In the meantime, Wendell Willkie branded Standley's statement as "radical and malignant" and stated, "I wish that his statement had not been made to incur suspicion regarding the understanding among the members of the Anglo-American-Soviet camp.

Alluding to Wallace's statement, Willkie further stated:

"Wallace has suggested that after the war, we may deceive the Soviet Union and also declared that the latter is deceiving us at the present moment. I think that as far as America's aid to the Soviet Union is concerned, we are qualified to receive more reliance from the Soviets than we now actually enjoy."

A Washington correspondent of the London Daily Mail, who recently made a very significant announcement that the anti-Axis countries are not ready to realize the Soviet demand for the immediate formation of the second front, reports that since Standley and Wallace made their statements, the split between America and the Soviet Union is becoming more serious and that the possibility of an interview between President Roosevelt and Premier Josef Stalin to alleviate the worsening Soviet-American relations has grown.

London Pessimistic

Domei

ZURICH, March 10.—Extremely pessimistic views are prevalent among press and political circles in London regarding the possibility of forming a second front in Europe, according to reports from London.

The second front problem has again come to the fore in connection with the split in relations between America and the Soviet Union which has been laid bare by the statement of United States Ambassador to the Soviet Union Admiral William H. Standley. However, deep dissatisfaction over the inactivity of the American and British leaders is manifest by the British public because, despite much propaganda, the landing of the anti-Axis forces on the European Continent has never been realized.

Reflecting such public discontentment the Daily Express yesterday declared that although five months have passed since the start of the Tunisian Campaign, anti-Axis operations have not made any remarkable developments but, on the contrary, the Anglo-American forces have had their occupied areas recaptured by the Axis forces. "Under such conditions," the journal declared, "the landing on the European Continent is hopeless."

A London dispatch from a correspondent of the Swiss paper, National Zeitung, reports the views of local political circles as follows:

"The demand for the intensification of anti-Axis operations has never been more clamorous than at

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New German Bomber Brings Terror to Foe

Mainichi

STOCKHOLM, March 9.—British air authorities and the general public are greatly menaced by the new German bomber of the HE-177 type that recently raided London and other parts of England. According to the British Air Ministry, the new type Reich bomber is most dreadful, equipped with three motors and is able to carry seven tons of bombs. When the weight of loaded bombs is reduced, it will be quite easy for the plane to cross the Atlantic and raid New York and other cities on the Eastern Coast of the United States.

DIET TO CLOSE SESSION MAR. 26

3 Committees, However, to Meet During Intervals

Though the House of Representatives had entered a recess on March 9, having finished the examination and approval of the entire Government bills submitted to the Diet, the Committees of Accounts Settlement, Petitions and Motions will meet on March 24, and then the plenary session of the Lower House will be called on March 25 to hear the reports of the chairmen of these three Committees.

Thus, on March 25, the entire business of the 81st Imperial Diet will be completed, and the ceremony closing the Diet is expected to be held on March 26.

E. Asia Policy Clarified

The present session of the Imperial Diet has resulted in the clarification of the Japanese administration policy in the Southern Regions as one devoted to the fostering of complete economic and political stability among the integral units of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, declared political observers, according to Domei.

This policy, these observers stressed, has the unstinted support of all of the component nations within the Sphere. The very fact that Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo promised independence to Burma with-

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Youth Corps to Depart For Nanking March 21

To represent Japan's Youth Corps at the celebrations to be held on March 30 commemorating the third anniversary of the return of the Chinese capital to Nanking, 22 members of the Youth Corps will leave Tokyo on March 21.

Manchoukuo Sending Party

Domei

HSINKING, March 10.—To convey Manchoukuo's felicitations to the National Government of China on the occasion of the third anniversary of the latter's return to Nanking, the Manchoukuo Government will send selected members of the Manchoukuo Youth Corps to Nanking.

The Manchoukuo youth delegation is scheduled to leave for Nanking about March 25 following two days of special training from March 23 when groups will undergo formal organization.

Press Comments

Thursday, March 11

ASAHI—Diet's Achievements; Asiatic Monetary System

TOKYO SHIMBUN—Indian Independence

Diet's Achievement

ASAHI—With the various bills before the House of Peers approved, the 81st session of the Diet by yesterday had completed the discussion of all the appropriations and legislative bills presented by the Government and automatically went into recess.

Since the post-holiday resumption of the session on January 28, both Houses for more than 40 days have examined all the questions that should be examined, while the Government has replied to interpellations in as straight-forward a manner as the nature of the matter permitted and, throughout, both the Diet and Government have fully given the impression deserving the name of "decisive war Diet."

Immediately before the reopening of the session, Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, whose state of health had given concern, completely recovered and was able to attend the discussions. In plain words and from the heart he expressed the supreme policies of State, international and domestic, for the prosecution of the unparalleled War of Greater East Asia and thus cleared the air of whatever doubts lingering in the public mind. This alone was a result enough for the 81st session of the Diet. The huge war budget and the 89 legislative bills may all be considered so much framework for the completion of a highly-geared defense system based on the political formula of Prime Minister Tojo. In this light the two Houses manifested confidence in the commitments of the Prime Minister, speeded up the discussions as much as possible and approved all the proposals submitted.

The Diet has adopted an attitude of wholehearted cooperation with the Government and passed all its bills in full understanding of their purport and importance but at the same time it has not hesitated to make demands that should be made of the Government.

It has demanded as a prerequisite to perfect collaboration between Government and people a policy of just awards and penalties and observance of perfect discipline for all officials.

Prime Minister Tojo, of course, has promised to do his best toward meeting these demands. Thus, through the Diet discussions the norm of wartime government has been clarified. The Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association, whose task it is to aid the Government in the operation of that wartime government, apparently has been propelled forward to a position in which it must undergo metamorphosis for intensified future activities.

Thus the decisive-war Diet may be regarded as having discharged its duties.

Asiatic Monetary System

ASAHI—The according of ¥200,000,000 credit to the Federal Reserve Bank of China by the Bank of Japan, taken in conjunction with the ¥100,000,000 credit given the Central Reserve Bank of China on July 28 last year and the ¥200,000,000 credit given the Department of the Treasury of Thailand on June 18 last year, is an unmistakable concrete indication of the strengthening and regulation of the currency and financial structure of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere with the Bank of Japan at the pivotal center.

At the time the Federal Reserve Bank of China was founded both North China and Central China were in the turmoil of an intense international currency war. It is amazing that the bank has overcome the persistent interference tactics of Chungking and the Anglo-American com-

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CHINA GRATEFUL OVER NEW LOAN

Finance Minister Chou Fo-hai Lauds Nippon's Solicitude

Domei

NANKING, March 10.—The extension of the ¥200,000,000 credit to the Federal Reserve Bank of China by the Bank of Japan, which was announced on Wednesday, is heartily appreciated with deep gratitude by the National Government as well as by the people here as a definite proof of Japan's ever increasing wholehearted assistance toward the Nanking Government.

Especially do the National Government leaders seem to be gratified over Japan's generous step taken this time which came so close upon the heels of the transfer to the Chinese authorities of enemy properties in China that followed Japan's historically significant retrocession of concessions and the relinquishment of extraterritoriality.

Heartily rejoicing over the conclusion of this loan agreement between Japan and China, which incidentally coincided with the fifth anniversary of the founding of the Federal Reserve Bank of China, Chou Fo-hai, Finance Minister of the National Government, on Wednesday issued a verbal statement to the following effect:

"The Federal Reserve Bank of China today greeted its fifth birthday. I feel happy to recall that during the past five years, our bank has made extremely sound and smooth

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Bandits Flood Kweichow Despite Chiang's Efforts

Domei

NANKING, March 9.—Despite frantic efforts by Chungking authorities, bandit hordes are again overrunning Kweichow Province, devastating homes and looting goods in transit, according to reports reaching here today.

The members of Chingpang, Hungpang, Taitao-hui secret societies, adherents of the Pollen religious organization and remnants of Chungking forces have joined up with the bandits, the report added.

Han Wang-kuang, Chief of the Chungking Peace Preservation Office, is desperately trying to quell them but without success.

The bandits have raided and ransacked such localities as Szenan, Shihtsen, Chenyuen, Tienchu and Chienho.

In view of the gravity of the bandit situation, the Chungking Military Council, it is reported, recently instructed the Governor of Kweichow Province to clean up bandits by mobilizing all forces within the Province. However, this attempt to quell the bandits has proven futile.

It is added that Chungking may be compelled to send regular troops to repel the bandits.

Munich Raided by R.A.F.

Domei

BERLIN, March 10.—British air units raided Munich and the surrounding districts last night dropping high explosive bombs and incendiary bombs. Up to the present it is learned that some damages were inflicted upon private buildings and cultural institutions. The German forces shot down 12 British planes.

Beasely Admits Japan May Invade Australia

John Beasely, Australian Minister for the dual posts of the Supply and the Maritime Affairs Ministries, emphasized the immediate crisis confronting Australia in his address made on Tuesday, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei in relaying a wire from Melbourne.

"I am not intending to oppose or argue the anti-Axis policy of dealing with Japan after the subjugation of Germany," declared Beasely, who sarcastically added, "If I should choose to argue the issue, Australia would be struck down by the Japanese Forces during the course of the argument."

"If Australia should be captured by the Japanese Forces, its influence on the anti-Axis nations would be immeasurable, however, brief the period of subjugation may be," he asserted.

He pointed out that the Australian Government will have to commence diplomatic warfare with the allied nations on one hand, and simultaneously continue a military warfare with the Axis countries.

SOVIET RUSSIA TO BOOST OUTPUT OF WAR SUPPLIES

Movement Gains Momentum at Many Factories

Domei

KUIBISHEV, March 10.—A movement for increasing production "to replenish the Red Army's reserve strength" has now been started in the Soviet Union as a new type of socialistic competition.

The new movement started recently as engineers, workers and clerks of the March 1 Factory at Kuibishev wrote a joint letter to Premier Field Marshal Josef Stalin and expressed their pledge to exert every effort for increasing production and to realize at least more than 50 per cent production increase compared with last year's output.

Meanwhile, metal workers at Kuzvas passed a resolution that by May Day, they would produce beyond the planned production 5,000 tons of pig iron, 5,500 tons of steel materials and 5,000 tons of steel ingots.

Also the workers at machinery plants at Ural declared that by March 20, they would complete the production scheduled for the first quarter of the year.

This movement for increasing production has been followed by various other factories and is gradually extending throughout the country.

U-BOATS SINK 22 SHIPS IN WIDE-SCALE OPERATION

6 Others Torpedoed Within Past 5 Days

Domei

BERLIN, March 10.—Within the past five days, German submarines sank 22 enemy ships totalling 134,000 tons and also torpedoed six others, in the Atlantic despite the raging snow storms, in tropical waters and also off Cape of Good Hope, it was announced by the German High Command today in a special communique.

British Reveal Losses

The losses suffered by the British navy since the outbreak of the European War were officially announced on March 4 in the House of Lords by Sir Victor Warrender, British Undersecretary of the Navy, but on March 9, further losses were reported revealing that the previous announcement included only the losses suffered in the period terminating December 31, 1942, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei in relaying a wire from London.

The additional losses suffered during the first two months of 1943 were announced as follows:

Destroyers	4
Corvettes	4
Submarines	4
Minesweeper	1
Patrol boats	6
Total	19

Students in Cairo Strike

Domei

ISTANBUL, March 10.—Ten thousand students of the Mohammedan University in Cairo went on a strike, angered at the order issued by Justice Minister Salery Abdul Pasha prohibiting students from political activity, it is reported from Cairo. At the same time, those students demanded the Egyptian Government to confirm Egypt's neutrality and to reject the British demand to improve relations with the Soviet Union.

Chiang Diplomats in Lisbon

Domei

LISBON, March 10.—Chungking Charge d'Affaires and Legation staff formerly stationed at Vichy, totalling 59 persons in all, reached Lisbon today on their way home.

Roosevelt's 4th Term Hopes Fade As Opposition in America Grows

Domei

GENEVA, March 10.—The political front of the Democratic Party in the United States is deteriorating more and more as both internal friction and external opposition are marking to bring about its downfall at the coming presidential election, according to Allistair Cooke, New York correspondent of the London Daily Herald, the German News Agency reported here today.

James A. Farley, formerly Postmaster-General, and closest friend of President Franklin Roosevelt, has become the President's most bitter enemy ever since Roosevelt's election to the third term, Cooke writes.

The former Postmaster-General reportedly has been touring the country to study the trend of public opinion and declared that opposition against the New Deal was very strong within Roosevelt's own Party.

Furthermore, it has become known recently that Wendell Wilkie, former Republican presidential candidate, will again throw his hat into the ring as presidential nominee in opposition to Roosevelt.

Other circles in the United States opposing Roosevelt include the popular Captain Edward 'Eddie' V. Rickenbacker, former ace of the United States air force in the first World War, who recently visited the war theater in the southwest Pacific and reported on the suffering of the American soldiers there. He is now bitterly agitating against Roosevelt's fourth term in office.

Mars Takes Back Seat as America Worries Over Post-War Situation

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 10.—It appears to be a bad habit—a bad habit at least in the present stage of the war—of the United States government to proudly tell the peoples of the world about its post-war programs. While such an attitude on the part of the American government leaders no doubt serves to impress upon the world their flagging war policy with no definite war object, another ridiculous report has just reached here, to the effect that President Roosevelt, in his explanation of the Office of Procurement and Material submitted to Congress on Wednesday, strongly emphasized the necessity of establishing a policy of preventing economic chaos after the war. He said:

"The United States government immediately should see to it that an elastic economic policy be established to prevent an economic panic after the termination of the war and also a social insurance system for guaranteeing the living of every American citizen. The establishment of detailed plans as regards the social legislation of such matters as various economic policies, social insurance and evangelistic enterprises embracing both wartime and post-war periods is fundamentally essential for the general welfare of the United States.

"I, therefore, sincerely hope that the present session of Congress will thoroughly examine these matters and decide on concrete future measures so as not to repeat past blunders. Especially do I consider it absolutely necessary to give a sense of security to a number of American citizens with regard to their source of earning bread and butter, for they are sure to become unemployed after the current war is over."

E. ASIA NATIONS FETE ARMY DAY

Manila, Shonan, Saigon, Hongkong Celebrate Event

Domei

MANILA, March 10.—All Manila today celebrated the 38th Japanese Army Day and the second since the Japanese occupation of the Philippines, with the Japanese Rising Sun flag waving at every doorway.

Elaborate official functions and events took place in commemoration of the auspicious day, while a Japanese Military band marched through the main streets thronged by enthusiastic Japanese and Filipino crowds.

Posters with the slogan "Build Up A New Philippines By Crushing The United States And Britain" were put up at all the main thoroughfares and streets.

Shonan Pays Respects

Domei

SHONAN, March 10.—Greeting the 38th Army Day, hundreds of Japanese residents visited the War Memorial from early in the morning to pay homage to the departed war heroes resting in honor at Bukit Timah, while the Japanese Units stationed here celebrated the occasion with an appropriate ceremony.

Other events held in commemoration of the occasion included a concert by the Japanese Military band and parades by the citizens through the main thoroughfares.

Saigon Holds Fete

Domei

SAIGON, March 10.—The 38th Japanese Army Day, the second one since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, was celebrated today by the staging of large-scale military maneuvers by the Japanese Units stationed here.

The maneuvers, which started yesterday afternoon, continued through the night and reached a climax at dawn today with a fierce hand-to-hand battle.

Meanwhile, the Japanese Association of Saigon called up the Japanese residents numbering approximately 1,000 at 5:30 a.m. today. The men participated in drills taking part in the final attack, while the women visited the wounded and sick soldiers at military hospitals.

Japanese Minister Shigenori Tashiro, and Colonel Harada spoke at the memorial lecture meeting held at a cinema theater on the Rue Catinat this afternoon. Recalling the glorious Japanese victory of 38 years ago, the whole audience determined to the War of Greater East Asia to victory.

Hongkong Celebrates

Domei

HONGKONG, March 10.—Hongkong today celebrated the 38th Imperial Army Day with a colorful program including military maneuvers on a grand-scale this morning.

The military maneuvers were participated in by Lieutenant-General Rensuke Isogai, Governor-General of Hongkong, and all other officials of the Government-General.

In the afternoon, a ceremony for the reading of the Imperial Rescript for the soldiers was held in the plaza in front of the Gendarmerie Headquarters. This was followed by a bayonet contest taken part by the Japanese soldiers.

In the meantime, the citizens were impressed deeply with the photo exhibitions of the might of the Imperial Army shown in principal streets of the city. Movie houses screened films, "Japanese Paratroops" and "Triumph of East Asia" to commemorate the occasion.

Parade in Kalgan

Domei

KALGAN, March 10.—In commemoration of the 38th Army Day, a mass meeting of both Japanese and Mongolian citizens was held today at the Mengchiang Shrine where they prayed for the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia.

After the mass meeting, Japanese and Mongolians paraded the streets waving both Japanese and Mongolian flags. The whole city was a veritable sea of flags.

In the afternoon, commemorating the Russo-Japanese War, national school children held a sham-fight.

Port Indians Hail Event

Indian residents of Yokohama, jubilant in the knowledge that the victories achieved by the Japanese Forces in the War of Greater East Asia have brought the dream of Indian independence within their grasp, yesterday observed Japan's 38th Army Day with a commemorative meeting and a parade and offered prayers for the continued success of the Japanese Forces, according to Domei.

Assembling at the India Club in Yamashita-cho a large number of Indian residents yesterday afternoon attended a meeting held under the auspices of the Yokohama Branch of the Indian Independence League, and later paraded through the streets of Yokohama waving Japanese and Indian flags to the Iseyama Shrine where they prayed for the success of the Imperial Japanese Army and destruction of the United States and Britain.

Tokyo City to Be Metropolis Soon—Population, Area Will Be Enlarged

The metropolis of Tokyo will come into existence with the adoption of the metropolitan system for Tokyo which has been passed by the Diet, and bright and hopeful are the expectations envisaged for Tokyo discarding its old garbs of the City Government. Some of the changes effected by the change into a metropolitan system are enumerated as follows.

The present population of Tokyo is said to be roughly 7,000,000. The national census of 1940 gives the figure of 6,780,000 for the City of Tokyo and 570,000 for the two cities and three towns in Tokyo Prefecture, which will mean a total of 7,350,000. Allowing for increase since the last census, a general estimate would give 7,500,000, or roughly speaking 8,000,000, which will compose the total population of the Tokyo metropolis.

As all of Tokyo Prefecture will be included, the area of the metropolis will be 2,140 square kilometers, which will be three times the area of the present city of Tokyo with its 35 wards. Tokyo had been enlarged to cover an area of 554 square kilometers in 1932 and with the merging of the neighboring districts in 1936 had been enlarged to its present area of 580 square kilometers.

Only One Governor

The metropolitan system calls for only one governor, therefore, the present mayor and governor of Tokyo Prefecture will probably be the last ones to hold these offices, which were established in 1898 and 1868 respectively. There will be a vice-governor, but no assistant mayor in the metropolitan system, so this office will pass out of existence also.

The metropolitan assembly will be comprised of 100 members, therefore, the present number of 180 in the Tokyo City Assembly and 120 in the Prefectural Assembly will be reduced to one half by the new elections. The first City Assembly met in June 1889 with a membership of 60 at the time.

The total number of members of the 35 ward assemblies at present amount to 1,408, there being from 36 to 48 members in each ward. The metropolitan system will cut down the number of 15 for population below 150,000, 20 from 150,000 up to 250,000 and 25 for over 250,000. The present members will retain their positions until March next year. The city assemblies and town or village assemblies of Hachioji and Tachikawa will not be affected.

The present city and prefectural officials number 12,000 and 1,300 respectively, although the number has been somewhat reduced by nonreplacement of vacancies. Including the employees of the city street car line and others, the total city employees number 49,700.

3,400 Chokais Expected

The 2,300 chokais and 117,000 neighborhood associations in the city added to the 1,100 district associations and 16,000 neighborhood associations in the Prefecture will make a total of 3,400 chokais or district associations and 133,000 neighborhood associations under the metropolitan system.

The total number of middle schools under metropolitan control will be 151, national schools 931, and youths training schools 381.

In this connection, Torataro Ushizuka, former Mayor of Tokyo from 1933 to 1937, remarks that the metropolitan system should have been adopted for the city in 1932 when Tokyo was enlarged from 15 to 35 wards in view of the fact that Tokyo is the Imperial capital as well as a great metropolis.

He expressed admiration for the Tojo Cabinet for taking positive action in carrying out of the plan, and expressed his confidence of building up Tokyo into a world metropolis under the smooth operation of the metropolitan system.

U.S.-Soviet Trouble Viewed More Grave

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present. The people of Britain have now begun to count how many precious days have been wasted since the Casablanca confrence."

Resort to Propaganda

Troubled by such a situation, the British Government has recently begun to spread information regarding the advance preparations for the projected European Campaign. Official circles are propagandizing with much fanfare the effect of the bombings by the Anglo-American air forces on Germany and German-occupied areas, emphasizing that these air raids are serviceable to hasten the date of the landing on the European continent.

Supporting the Government, the Sunday Express has reported prematurely that the administrators to be sent to the places where the anti Axis forces are expected to land are now undergoing training.

As the Government's information tells only about the preparation for the landing operations and as the war situation shows no actual development, well-informed quarters in London entertain pessimistic views on the question of the second front. Especially, some opine that the activities of German U-boats will prove a serious obstacle to the landing operations.

Judging from the recent situation, authoritative quarters in London are expecting that German submarines will launch large-scale offensives against anti-Axis transports this spring, in collaboration with the Reich air and naval forces. These quarters are afraid that the plan to form a second front will turn out to be a day-dream, if some countermeasure is not taken immediately.

Now pressed by public opinion and the demand of the Soviet Union on the one hand, and by the difficulties of operation on the other, the London Government is in a serious predicament.

Hijacking Rife in Britain

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 9.—Foodstuff robberies are rife in England, according to London dispatches, and the main victims seem to be large stores with big hoards of foodstuffs, whose trucks are waylaid while transporting stock from the warehouses.

Cases involving robbery of goods amounting to over £1,000 at a time are frequent occurrences, and as the stolen goods seem to be deftly disposed of at an enormous profit, Scotland Yard is conducting desperate searches for the criminals who seem to be members of a well organized gang.

Mexico Checks Meat Export

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 10.—The Mexican Government is reported to have decided to enforce a permit system for the export of meat beginning today in view of the increasing shortage of foodstuff in that country, according to a report from Mexico City.

Offensive on Kharkov Pushed by Germans

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are advancing farther. The units which occupied Krasnograd have continued their eastward advance and in the Kharkov sector, severe fighting is raging with the Germans storming the Soviet defense positions. The Luftwaffe and German land forces have destroyed and cut off all main railways and transport routes leading to the city, including the Kharkov-Poltava Railway.

In the Central Front, the Soviets have made advances in the Orele, Rjev and another sector but they suffered serious losses at the hands of the Germans.

44 Planes Downed

Domei

BERLIN, March 10.—On the eastern front, German forces shot down 44 Soviet planes yesterday, it was announced by the German military authorities today. Of the total number of 44, 37 were shot down in the air battle.

Malai Public Facilities Restored to Normalcy

The restoration of various public facilities together with the establishment of many other new additions have contributed greatly to the swift revival of the Malai Peninsula back to its former status, reports the Asahi.

With the completion of the express line in Malai, the time required to cover the length of the peninsula, a distance of 1,200 kilometers, has been reduced by 6 hours and 40 minutes.

To improve traffic facilities in Shonan, first-class accommodations have been abolished, while bus and automobile traffic facilities have been greatly improved.

With regard to educational facilities in Malai, special institutions to train native people for government offices and also for the training of seamen have been established, while from April this year, a dental college will be opened.

Daily necessities such as soap and towels are now manufactured in Shonan with the progress of the various heavy and light industries.

Spain Interns U.S. Crew

Domei

LISBON, March 9.—One Liberator-type United States bomber plane made a forced landing at a certain place in Spanish Morocco and all the crew have been arrested by the Spanish authorities, it is reported from Merida.

F.I.C. Air Service Resumed

Domei

HANOI, March 9.—Air service between Hanoi and Saigon, which had been suspended since February will be resumed beginning this week on the schedule of one round-trip flight weekly, it was learned here today. The service will be operated by Air France, the only air line in French Indo-China.

CHINA GRATEFUL OVER NEW LOAN

(Continued from Page 1)

developments as the sole bank of issue in North China.

"Needless to say, strenuous efforts on the part of the bank authorities have had much to do with this healthy growth, but at the same time considerable assistance rendered by our neighbor, Japan, cannot be overlooked.

"The National Government, of course, eagerly desires the further strengthening and development of the same bank so as to enable it to fully discharge its important mission in the present War of Greater East Asia. Japan, being no doubt aware of this point, has this time accorded an enormous amount of credit to our Federal Reserve Bank, revising the ¥100,000,000 loan that has been extended to us from its banking syndicate for China's financial welfare.

"I have no doubt whatsoever that the new Sino-Japanese credit agreement will serve to further consolidate the credit of the Federal Reserve Bank of China; simultaneously, cementing the foundation of the yen and yuan parity.

"The National Government of China hereby firmly pledges to do its best toward the still greater development of the Federal Reserve Bank in the future, and at the same time wishes to express its heartfelt, deep gratitude toward the unceasing generous assistance being given us by our friendly neighbor, Japan."

Wang Issues Statement

In Peking, according to a Domei dispatch, Wang Shih-ching, president of the Federal Reserve Bank of China, issued the following statement:

"In the spring of the 27th year of the Chinese Republic, the Federal Reserve Bank of China concluded with a banking syndicate of our ally Japan represented by the Industrial Bank of Japan, Ltd. a credit agreement covering a sum of ¥100,000,000 in Japanese currency for the purpose of facilitating the settlement of exchange accounts between the two countries. The contract expired on March 9. It happens that the contract was not availed of in the 5-year interval but nevertheless the Federal Reserve Bank of China derived untold benefits from its existence in its banking operation. Indeed, to the existence of this credit may be ascribed to a large extent the solid foundation of the bank we see today.

"I take this opportunity of the expiry of the contract to express my profound gratitude to our friends in and out of the Japanese Government and to the members of the banking syndicate.

Credit Built Up

"Prior to the establishment of the Federal Reserve Bank of China the Provisional Government of China established a basic policy on money and banking and when the bank was founded its note was fixed at parity with the yen. For five years since then this rate has been maintained in international payments and in domestic commercial transactions. Its credit has thus been steadily built up and its circulation has extended far and wide. It is now the sole currency in North China and covers the entire property of the 100,000,000 people of the region.

"As the North China bases have increased in importance with the National Government entering the War of Greater East Asia, the bank has concluded the present credit agreement good for ¥200,000,000 to be availed of in times of emergency.

The arrangement will knit closer the monetary relationship between China and Japan and consolidate the parity rate. It expresses the policy of sharing the bitter with the sweet which animates China in its dealings with Japan and at the same time makes us realize the gravity of our responsibilities."

Toyotaro Yuki, Governor of the bank of Japan, has received a telegram of appreciation from Wang Shih-ching, for the ¥200,000,000 loan, it was learned.

Mr. Wang expressed his heartfelt appreciation for the newly concluded loan agreement and asked for the further cooperation and assistance of Japan in the development of the currency system in North China so that the region may contribute its share toward the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

U.S. to Build More Ships

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 10.—The Budget Committee of the United States Senate approved today the bill for constructing merchant ships involving $6,280,000,000.

The bill is to permit the Marine Commission to spend $4,100,000,000 for the construction of 2,161 merchant ships, and has also authorized it to contract ship construction to the extent of $2,180,000,000.

U.S. Out to Curry Vatican's Favor—Roosevelt May Send Envoy Again

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

ROME, March 9.—The United States, which is notoriously tactful in currying favor with other nations, now seems to be maneuvering in the direction of the Vatican. As a matter of fact, Vatican quarters presume that Archbishop Francis Spellman of New York, who recently visited Pope Pius XII, may visit Rome again shortly in order to conduct further talks with the Vatican authorities

Meanwhile, the outcome of the recent trip to Rome of Archbishop Spellman is believed to have been along the following points:

It is not clear whether or not the American Archbishop sounded out the Vatican's intention of taking its good offices in mediating between the present warring nations, but it appears to be almost certain that the Pope does not think it opportune to start peace negotiations now. It will be recalled that last autumn when the Vatican authorities diplomatically tried to feel out the existence of compromising attitude of various belligerent European Powers, they received from them a mere reply of "No!" and it is noted that the present European situation remains very much similar to that which prevailed at that time.

Archbishop Spellman is also believed to have asked the Pope to dispatch some message to the Catholics in the United States with the purpose of clearing up their doubts entertained over the joint stand now being taken by the Anglo-Saxon Powers and the Soviet Union. However, time alone can perhaps tell the success or failure of his efforts in this connection.

In the recent negotiations between Archbishop Spellman and the Pope, the problem between the Soviet Union and the Vatican is presumed to have attracted the keenest and grave attention of the conferees, but the indications are that the Vatican authorities do not seem at least for the time being to abandon their hitherto assumed conservative attitude toward the Soviet Union. It is also noteworthy that the Soviet authorities, too, are maintaining a very cautious attitude toward the Vatican.

Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

bination. The armed achievements of Japan in the current war have further consolidated the position of the bank, the Central Reserve Bank note and Federal Reserve Bank note working in close linkage with the yen and taking deep root in their respective fields of operation.

The ¥200,000,000 credit established for the Federal Reserve Bank may be regarded as an expansion of the ¥100,000,000 credit previously accorded by the banking syndicate at the time of the bank's founding and the concentration of the credit-giver in the Bank of Japan may be considered based on the Government's fixed policy of establishing a radial Greater East Asia monetary sphere with the Bank of Japan at the pivotal center.

There is no denying that the substructure of a spheric economy consists of currency. Strengthening of the currency structure not only smoothes the flow of goods in wartime but is bound to exercise far-reaching effects on post-war conditions. The spirit of spheric economy lies in removing the political international barriers within the sphere in question and enabling free flow of both currency and goods.

At a time when political unification of North China and Central China is reported to be in the air, we hope that the Central Reserve Bank of China and the Federal Reserve Bank of China would develop soundly in their respective fields of operation and ultimately join together in an integral whole.

Indian Independence

TOKYO SHIMBUN—The three-week fast successfully accomplished by Mahatma Gandhi has occasioned comment in wide circles as a miracle of the century. In the face of the fact that the Mahatma, whose recovery was despaired of at one time, has not only emerged from his critical condition but has, since the fast, been steadily growing stronger, various rumors are being circulated in regard to the nature of the fast but such rumors can arise only where utter failure to understand India or the Mahatma prevails.

Such errors arise when the Mahatma's fast is interpreted in such vulgar terms as a "hunger strike" carried out in protest against the imperialistic barbarism of the British. Of course, the Mahatma no doubt intended his fast to contain condemnation of British tyranny and an appeal for reconsideration but to ascribe it entirely to that motive would be to miss the religious significance of the fast.

His fast was part of his invocation to the Gods of India that his Indian compatriots would awaken to their true situation and undergo a complete change of heart from their present comparative apathy. There is in it something of the same love and rigor of a Japanese mother who for a period foregoes tea and salt in a prayer to bring back her misguided child to the path of righteousness. The Mahatma, therefore, during the period of his fast, was an incarnation of divine love and judgment and it is a well-known fact that persons in that state perform miracles beyond the belief of common sense.

To a modern person, who is trained in the materialistic school of philosophy, the achievement of a 21-day fast in a prison by a 75-year-old person of non-too strong constitution must seem a miracle and to those who were certain that he would die it must seem incredible.

The personal purification rites performed by Mahatma Gandhi to bring about the awakening of the Indian people are noteworthy as indicating the existing state of the public mind in India. The recent activities of William Philipps, special American envoy to India, in the industrial areas of the country interviewing Indian capitalists are unmistakable evidence of the American intention to carry out an economic invasion of India at the point of the dollar. The British Government, too, is negotiating with Secretary of State Cordell Hull through Lord Halifax, its Ambassador at Washington, for the stationing of numerous American troops in India. It is the comparative apathy of the Indian people in their civil disobedience movement against the military and economic aggressions planned by the United States and Britain that has occasioned the Mahatma's fast, as a warning to the Indian people.

Consequently, to celebrate at this early stage the recovery of the Mahatma from the effects of his fast is a most erroneous action that must be perplexing to the Mahatma. If the Indian people were truly anxious to derive the fullest inspiration from his fast, they should plunge with fresh and real vigor into the independence movement. It is the quintessence of the Indian independence movement that the patriotic ardor of the Indian people should be combined with the leadership of such men as Gandhi, who shows the way to independence, Jawaharlal Nehru who thinks of the means and Bose who carries them out.

Gandhi's Release Seen Slim Despite Negotiation

Domei

LISBON, March 10.—Referring to the decision of the leaders of various parties of India to open negotiations with Lord Linlithgow, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, in order to solve the current situation, a Calcutta correspondent of the News Chronicle reported that the projected conference will bear no satisfactory result, according to information from London.

"There is no prospect of Mahatma Gandhi and other leaders of the Indian National Congress being released at least for the coming one month," declared the correspondent. "If people think that the British Government will take some new step to solve the conflicts in India, they are working under an illusion.

"For the release of Gandhi, a condition is necessary that he will not encourage strikes and sabotage in the future. However, because the Mahatma will never make such a promise, the conference of the representatives of various parties held in Bombay is not worthy of attention."

Ugaki Appointed Director Of Communication School

The Navy Ministry today announced the appointment of Rear-Admiral Kanji Ugaki as Director of the Naval Communication School, reports Domei.

Rear-Admiral Ugaki was born in Okayama Prefecture. He is 55 years old and graduated from the Naval Academy in 1911.

Completing the full course at the Naval Staff College, Rear-Admiral Ugaki has served as Commander of the cruiser Tenryu and as Chief of Staff of the Kure Naval Station.

Prior to his latest appointment, Rear-Admiral Ugaki held an important post at the front.

Italy-Denmark Sign Pact

Domei

ROME, March 10.—A new trade agreement was signed at Rome between Italy and Denmark for the 1943 fiscal year, it was announced by the Italian Government today.

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DIET TO CLOSE SESSION MAR. 26

(Continued from Page 1)

in this year is ample proof of the genuine cooperation given by the people of Burma to Japan.

They further pointed out that steady progress has also been seen in the reconstruction of Malai, Java and the Philippines, with the Philippines to be granted its independence as soon as it is ready for it.

While the fundamental principle of racial freedom have been definitely established it is only natural that at this stage of administration primary stress should be placed on military necessity. The peoples of East Asia should consequently work to their utmost for the liberation of the whole of the East Asiatic nations by sharing in the burden of the war in proportion to their ability. It is this military necessity which prompted the Japanese Government to appropriate a certain part of the funds of the Southern Regions Development Bank to defray a part of its military expenses, these observers said.

Administration Set

They stated in addition that the founding of the Southern Regions Trade Corporation will further facilitate the smooth exchange of commodities, while the widening scope of activities of the Southern Development Bank will contribute greatly to the development of the abundant resources in the South. In stressing the necessity of introducing practical measures to carry out Japan's fundamental administrative policy, Prime Minister Tojo demonstrated that the administration in the Southern Regions has already been placed on a permanent basis.

Referring to the status of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, these circles said that the ministry was founded in order to facilitate the cooperation of Thailand and French Indo-China with the rest of the East Asiatic units in accordance with the established principles of the Co-Prosperity Sphere. In this connection Thai-Japanese military, political, economic and cultural ties are being steadily strengthened, while Thailand has swept away all traces of the old order under the able leadership of Premier Field Marshal Phibun Songkhran.

At the same time, these observers said, the conclusion of the Joint Defense Treaty with Japan and the readjustment of the Yen-Piastre exchange rate has greatly assisted in the exchange of essential commodities. The peaceful entry of the Japanese Forces into the French Leased Territory of Kwangchow Bay is an indication of the fact that the French authorities realize fully that close cooperation with Japan is the sole guarantee for the lasting prosperity and freedom of French Indo-China as an integral part of East Asia.

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Burma's Supreme Court Opened on 38th Army Day

Domei

RANGOON, March 10.—On the 38th Japanese Army Day, the opening ceremony of the Supreme Court of Burma was held here today.

Before the ceremony, Lieutenant-General Shojiro Iida, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in Burma, delivered a congratulatory address.

Dr. Ba Maw, Chief of the Central Administrative Organ and U. Mya Bu, the newly-appointed Chief of the Supreme Court, followed with their speeches. They emphasized the vital necessity of completely eradicating the British type of regulations in the newly opened Supreme Court.

During the course of their addresses, they also urged Supreme Court officials to do their best to make it the highest organ for perfecting the peace and order of Burma in harmony with the Asiatic idea of justice.

Envoy Gauss for U.S.

Domei

CANTON, March 10.—United States Ambassador to Chungking Clarence E. Gauss left Chungking today for the United States, it is reported from Chiang Kai-shek's capital.

French Prisoners Return

PARIS.—Another contingent of French prisoners of war has returned to France from Tunisia. The majority were officers and N.C.O.'s together with their families. The men were released by order of the Fuehrer after they reachd Axi-les-Bains.

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BANK OF JAPAN GRANTS CREDIT TO CHINA BANK

¥200,000,000 Loan Extended, Including Renewal of ¥100,000,000

FOR PERIOD OF 5 YEARS

Finance Minister Kaya, Yuki, And Wang Shih-Ching Issue Statements

Credit to the amount of ¥200,000,000 over a period of five years has been accorded by the Bank of Japan to the Federal Reserve Bank of China, it was announced by the Bank of Japan Wednesday.

The agreement for the loan was signed at 11 a.m. between Toyotaro Yuki, Governor of the Bank of Japan, and Viscount Kiichi Sakatani, adviser to the Federal Reserve Bank of China, according to the announcement.

Aided by 11 Banks

The credit thus established consists of a new loan of ¥100,000,000 and the renewal of the ¥100,000,000 accommodated by 15 influential banks of Japan, including the Industrial Bank of Japan, to the Federal Reserve Bank of China at the time of its inception in 1938. With the expiry of the latter credit Tuesday, the loan was taken over from private banks by the Bank of Japan.

The loan agreement has completed the chain of linkage of all the central banks in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere with the Bank of Japan, attesting to the satisfactory progress made in the financial structure of the common prosperity orbit, it was commented in well-informed quarters. The Bank of Japan's ¥200,000,000 loan extended to Thailand in June last year and the same institution's ¥100,000,000 loan to the Central Reserve Bank of China in July last year were both advanced in the same spirit of co-existence and co-prosperity.

On the conclusion of the agreement, statements were issued by Finance Minister Okinori Kaya, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs Kazuo Aoki, Toyotaro Yuki, Governor of the Bank of Japan, and Wang Shih-ching, president of the Federal Reserve Bank of China.

Finance Minister Kaya's statement follows:

Contract Is Signed

"Today a contract was signed for the according of credit to the Federal Reserve Bank of China by the Bank of Japan to the amount of ¥200,000,000.

"The Federal Reserve Bank of China has shown sound development since its founding on March 10, 1938, as the sole bank of issue in North China. It has achieved results in the unification of the currency system, stabilization of currency and regulation of financing and at the same time rendered extensive cooperation with the Japanese Army in its operations, for the development of the natural resources of the region and smooth interchange of the necessary goods.

"The Imperial Government undertook to give the fullest aid for the sound development of the bank from the outset and thus established a credit of ¥100,000,000 through a banking syndicate composed of the Industrial Bank of Japan, Bank of Chosen, Yokohama Specie Bank and other foremost institutions, numbering 15 in all. The contract concluded at that time expired on March 9 this year.

"The Chinese authorities, accordingly, asked for the establishment of a new credit from the Bank of Japan, which is the central monetary agency of Greater East Asia, and in compliance with that request we gladly accorded them the credit.

"The arrangement has naturally consolidated the foundation of the Central Reserve Bank's credit and promises further sound development of the bank in future. The Imperial Government will not stint aid toward that end."

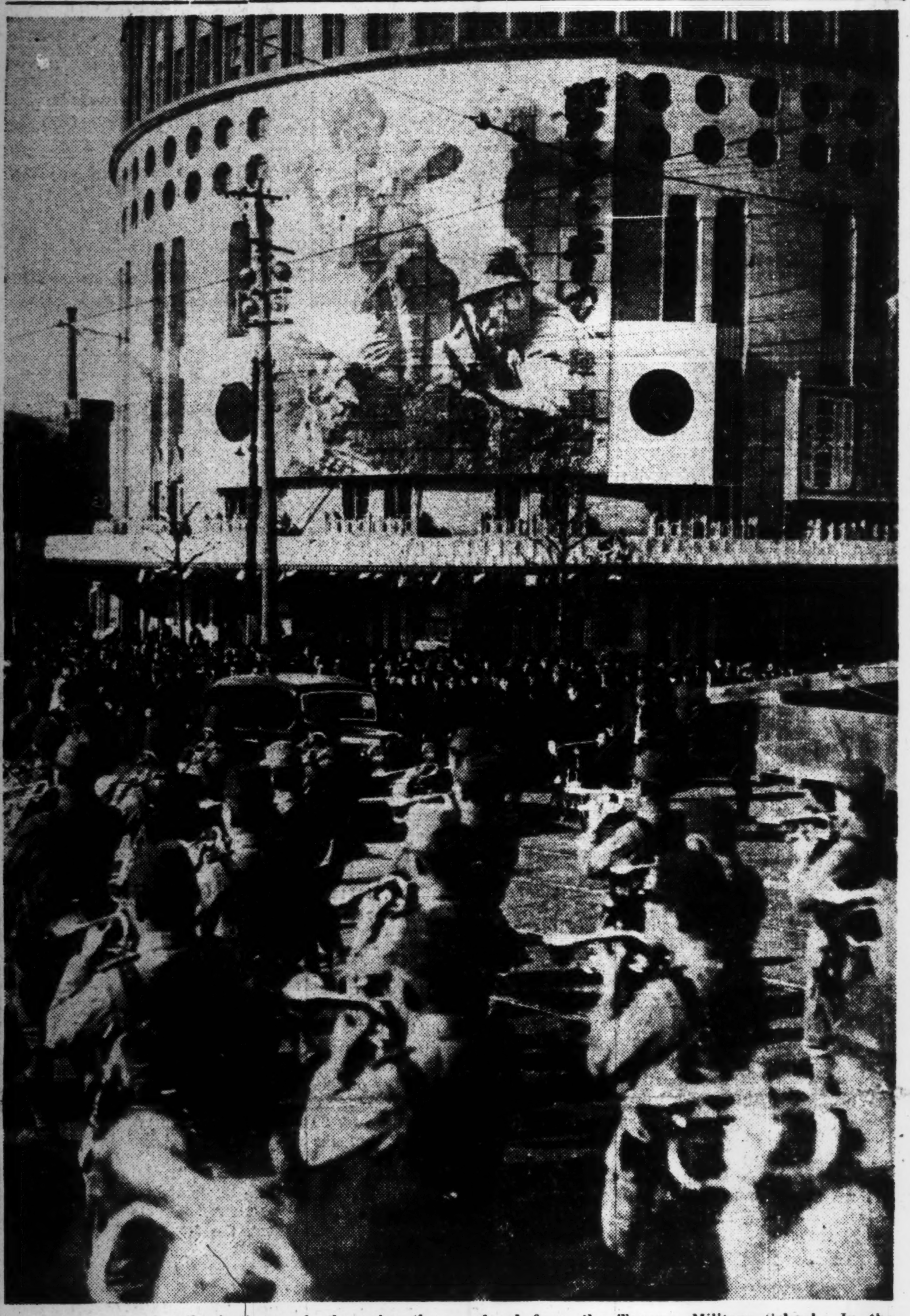
Aoki Issues Statement

The statement of East Asia Minister Aoki follows:

"Five years have gone by since the Federal Reserve Bank of China was founded as the bank of issue of North China during which its progress has been quite smooth and satisfactory. It has succeeded remarkably well in establishing the currency system, stabilizing it and regulating the monetary structure of the region. It has not only made

(Continued on Page 2)

Army Day Parade



Thousands of enthusiastic people thronging the sidewalks of the main thoroughfares of Tokyo were thrilled on Army Day Wednesday by the stirring martial airs played by the large military band from the Toyama Military School. In the background of the above picture is the huge poster hung in front of the Nippon Gekijo with the fighting slogan, "Until the Enemy Is Crushed."

CO-PROSPERITY NATIONS FETE 38TH ARMY DAY

Nanking Stages Mimic Battle Before President Wang, General Hata

CELEBRATED IN HANKOW

Manila Holds Elaborate Functions—Bangkok Conducts Athletic Events

Domei

NANKING, March 10.—In commemoration of Japan's 38th Army Day, a large-scale sham battle participated in by the Japanese Forces, troops of the National Government of China and over 1,000 school students was staged in the Chinliangshan area today before President Wang Ching-wei, General Shunroku Hata, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces in China, and many other prominent persons.

After the mimic battle, the participating forces, led by the Japanese and Chinese military bands, paraded through the main thoroughfares of the city. In the afternoon, a lecture meeting, concert by the military bands and a movie program were held.

Celebrated in Peking

Domei

PEKING, March 10.—Japan's 38th Army Day was celebrated at the Army Club here at 12:30 p.m. today by the headquarters of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in North China. Attending were Japanese and Chinese dignitaries.

Solemn rites were held at the local athletic field in the morning to pay respects to the men on the front and also to the war dead.

A military review and air raid drill were also staged as part of the celebration.

Observed in Hankow

Domei

HANKOW, March 10.—A colorful program celebrating the 38th Imperial Army Day was staged here from 10 a.m. today with the Imperial Tank Corps parading through the streets and the Japanese Air Units passing overhead in large formations.

At noon, a celebration party was held at the Koa Club under the auspices of the Japanese official and civilian quarters here.

Numerous other events were held in celebration of the occasion by various bodies including Chinese groups.

Bangkok Holds Celebrations

Domei

BANGKOK, March 10.—In celebration of the Army Day which falls on today, various commemoration events were observed here including a gala sports program at the Government playground.

Judo, kenjutsu, sumo, track and field events, and swimming races were held in the presence of Japanese troops stationed here, Japanese residents and Thai dignitaries.

Filipinos Visit Hospital

Domei

MANILA, March 10.—On the occasion of Japan's 38th Army Day today, a group of prominent Filipino women today visited the local Japanese military hospital and expressed their appreciation on behalf of the Filipino women for the efforts of the Japanese Forces. Among the group as Mrs. Benignos Aquino, wife of the Vice-President of the Kalibapi of the Association for Service to New Philippines.

YAHAGI TRACES HISTORY OF JAPAN'S GREAT WAR FOR JUSTICE, FREEDOM

Nation Celebrates 38th Army Day With Colorful Program of Events

Army Planes Roar Over Tokyo From Dawn in Realistic Air Raid Defense Maneuvers; Thousands Throng Shrines; Special Lectures Given

With Army planes roaring over the capital in anti-air-raid maneuvers as a curtain raiser, the 38th Army Day was fittingly observed throughout the country Wednesday.

In Tokyo, with the break of the dawn, Army planes soared into the sky in defense of the city against an hypothetical enemy squadron, while throughout the city, the civilian air defense corps swung into action to collaborate with the Imperial Army Air Force in defending industrial plants, homes, schools and other important establishments.

At the Meiji Shrine where the spirit of the Emperor Meiji is enshrined and also at the Yasukuni Shrine, Japan's Pantheon for its national heroes, hundreds and thousands of people came in endless lines from the early dawn to pay humble homage and at the same time pray for the continued glory of the nation.

Meanwhile, at the various industrial plants, schools and public halls throughout the country, lecture meetings were held from noon and speakers dispatched by the War Ministry, including Major-General Nakao Yahagi, Chief of the Army Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, Ashihei Hino, famed writer, and others gave stirring addresses in which they emphasized the significance of the theme "Uchiteshi Yaman" or "Until the enemy is crushed."

Parades Are Feature

In the afternoon, a huge Army Band including members of the Toyama Military School paraded through the streets of Tokyo playing martial tunes befitting the occasion. Industrial workers, school children and others also paraded through the streets on this day.

At 6 p.m., a gigantic mass rally was held at the Hibiya Public Hall. Among those participating was a large group of foreign students studying in Japan.

While motion picture halls throughout the country presented special programs planned for this day, radio programs were likewise devoted to explaining the significance of Army Day. In addition, thousands of comfort-kits for the soldiers on the far-flung fronts were made on this felicitous day by the people on the home fronts.

Veterans Are Feted

In the meanwhile, some 600 veterans of the Russo-Japanese War of almost four decades ago, including Yasujiro Inouye, a 67 year-old artillery corporal, and Takegoro Suzuki, a 61 year-old first-class stoker, were feted at a tea party given in their honor jointly by the Tokyo Prefectural and Municipal offices at the Gunjin Kaikan from 1:30 p.m. Tuesday afternoon.

Lending color to the gathering, these old veterans were garbed in their full regalia of yesteryear which they have kept in remembrance of the heroic days when Japan rose to crush the Czar's forces in the epochal Russo-Japanese War.

General Ayao Kishimoto, Mayor of Tokyo, addressed the veterans on behalf of the hosts, while prominent among the others present were General Ikutaro Inouye, President of the Japanese Ex-Servicemen's Association, and Lieutenant-General Fusataro Toyoshima, Commander of the Imperial Guards.

Lieutenant-Colonel Yoshiaki Hotta of the Army Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters spoke to the veterans on the significance of the War of Greater East Asia and reviewed the great change that has taken place in the Japanese Army since their terms of service.

Declares Present Battle Continuation of Russo-Japanese Fight

FLAYS U.S., BRITAIN

States Nation Must and Will Carry on Hostilities Until Foes Are Crushed

In a stirring address made at the Army Day rally held at the Hibiya Public Hall from 6 p.m. Wednesday Major-General Nakao Yahagi, Chief of the Army Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, declared that the War of Greater East Asia is a continuation of the battle against the unjust interference of imperialist nations in East Asia which was begun when Japan rose to check the menace of the Czar's forces in the Russo-Japanese War of nearly four decades ago.

Drawing a close parallel between the current war against the United States and Britain and the war against Imperialist Russia, Major-General Yahagi stressed that the nation must fight and keep on fighting until the enemy has been completely crushed. His speech follows:

"The Russo-Japanese war was the first step in the construction of the new order in East Asia. The Manchurian Incident, the China Affair, and the War of Greater East Asia in later days can all be said to be a continuation and development of the Russo-Japanese war.

"The Russo-Japanese war raised Japan's international position, placed it among the great powers, and made it a member of the group of first-class nations. What was further important historically was that Japan, a nation made up of one of the East Asiatic races, had dealt an extremely effective blow against Western imperialism toward East Asia.

"It is no exaggeration to say that for about four centuries since the time, Vasco Da Gama, toward the end of the 15th century, rounded the Cape of Good Hope and planted the Portuguese flag in India the greater part of East Asia was enslaved to the West.

Independence Fight Pushed

"But when Japan, a small island nation lying in one corner of East Asia, the East Asia which they looked down upon as inferior, suddenly defeated Russia, regarded at that time as the most powerful of the Western powers, the peoples of East Asia were awakened from their misconception of Western superiority and the will to establish a constitutional form similar to that possessed by Japan and to build independent new nations was propelled. The revolutionary movements to overthrow despotism in China, India, Persia, Turkey and others were manifestations of this will.

"President Wang Ching-wei, of the National Government of China, was at that time a twenty-year old youth taking a short-term course in the Law College, the forerunner of the present Hosei University. Of that time President Wang has said, 'There were more than 20,000 Chinese students studying in Tokyo at that time. I was listening to lectures by Professor Ume and Professor Tomii when I heard the bells of newsboys sounding outside the hall several times. A student went out and bought an extra. The lecturer took this and read it to his class. That was the report of Japan's great victory. The students burst out in a show of elation and the hall roared with shouts of Banzai. We East Asiatic peoples, who had been suffering under the imperialistic Western rule and holding down smouldering bitterness, had been awaiting the day when we would be freed. Believing East Asia was lost if Japan were defeated we peoples of East Asia had been praying for a Japanese victory. That is why we were so overjoyed when we heard the report of this victory.'

China Also Affected

"It can be said that the revolutionary movement was begun seriously in China only after the Russo-Japanese war. Dr. Sun Yat-sen in his Greater Asianism made in Kobe on November 28, 1924 declared, 'Japan's victory was the first time in the last 100 years that Asiatics had beaten Europeans. The effects of that victory were tremendous; it im-

(Continued on Page 2)

ITALIANS, JAPANESE HAVE SAME TRAITS

Soldiers Strongly Spiritual, Says General Shimizu, Military Attache in Rome

Special to the Nippon Times

ROME, March 9.—"The Italian people are capable of understanding, better than any other people, the inner essence of the Japanese military spirit, because Italian and Japanese soldiers have several common characteristics and also because the friendship between Japan and Italy is not just temporary and provisional," stated General Moriaki Shimizu, military attache of the Japanese Embassy in Rome, in an interview with the Lavoro Fascists, an influential daily newspaper here.

"The noble negation of materialistic conceptions of life," General Shimizu declared, "is the life of an Italian soldier, and one of the fundamental characteristics of the Italian soldier is his mystical aspiration. It is with joy that I see within the patriotism and courage of the Italian soldier, love and devotion to the House of Savoy."

After declaring that Italian soldiers and militiamen are animated by an unshakable faith in Il Duce, General Shimizu underlined that the Italian, as well as the Japanese people are deeply religious and they believe in supernatural power as an indispensable condition for victory.

"The Italian soldier," continued the General "is admirable for his sense of justice and humanity. I cannot help but admire and praise him, for in my opinion, sentiment and humanity form the heart of a real soldier and they represent equilibrium between matter and spirit."

General Shimizu concluded by saying that the two civilizations of Italy and Japan have given, and will continue to give, spiritual training to their posterity. Each generation leaves to the successive genera-

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New Consuls-General Appointed by China For Harbin, Mukden

Domei

NANKING, March 10.—Appointment of Ho Hsi-chao and Chou Li-ko as Consuls-General of the National Government of China at Harbin and Mukden respectively was announced by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs yesterday. It was also made public that in the personnel reshuffle thus necessitated, Chang Chien-chu, Wang Husi-ling and Chiao Wan-hsuan have been appointed respectively chief of the Europe and America Bureau, chief of the Treaty Bureau and chief of the Abolition of Extraterritoriality Bureau of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

ITALY PLAYS UP INTERVIEW

Hails Statement Made by Envoy Hidaka at Hsinking

Domei

ROME, March 9.—All local journals yesterday prominently carried the interview of Shinrokuro Hidaka, newly-appointed Japanese Ambassador to Rome, with a Stefani correspondent in Hsinking.

The papers expressed their firm conviction that upon the arrival of the new Japanese Ambassador in Rome, he will undoubtedly contribute greatly toward strengthening the Japan-Italo-German Alliance.

Domei

MANCHULI, March 10.—Shinrokuro Hidaka, newly-appointed Japanese Ambassador to Rome, who arrived here by the 1:15 p.m. train yesterday left for his post by the 1 p.m. train today via Siberia.

Thai Envoy Returns

Having finished consultations with his home government, Nai Direck Jaiyanama, Thai Ambassador to Tokyo, returned here at 3:25 p.m. Wednesday by the limited express Fuji.

NANKING TO PUSH SAVINGS

Draft Plan for Regulations of Banking Organs Approved

Domei

NANKING, March 10.—At yesterday's session of the Executive Yuan, the National Government of China discussed and approved a draft plan for regulations of the Central Reserve Bank Savings Debenture Association and its Supervisory Committee. These plans will be referred immediately to the Legislative Yuan in order that they may be put into force in the near future.

The main objective of the plan is to issue savings debentures of the Central Reserve Bank with premiums, thus implanting the savings spirit among the Chinese masses, and simultaneously, to effect a financial adjustment.

J. P. Morgan III

John Pierpont Morgan, 75, American financial magnate has become seriously ill since last Friday at Miami, Florida, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei.

Today's Press Comments

Thursday, March 11, 1943

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

Significance of Credit to Federal Bank

NIPPON SANGYO—The Bank of Japan has decided to extend credit to the Federal Reserve Bank of China to the amount of ¥200,000,000 and a contract to that effect was signed Wednesday.

Baldly stated, it is nothing more than the taking over by the Bank of Japan of the credit extended the same bank by a banking syndicate including the Yokohama Specie Bank to the amount of ¥100,000,000 and the doubling of the sum. Its significance lies, however, in the concrete testimony it affords of the ties between the two countries.

With the entry of the National Government into the War of Greater East Asia, our China policy has advanced to a stage where all thoughts of mere rights and obligations are subordinated to the moral concept of living or dying together. With the coming on the stage of Shu Chen, chairman of the North China Political Affairs Commission, and the reorganization of the Shinmin Society, unification of North China with Central China has come to be strongly promoted. At such a time the consolidation of the Federal Reserve Bank, the pivotal center of monetary activities in North China, promises much for the future advance of rejuvenated China.

We hope that this would be made

(Continued on Page 2)

STRATEGIC POSITION OF CHIANG CAPTURED

Japanese Take Tsiaoshanho, Important Base on Southern Hupeh Province Border

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE ON CHINA FRONT, March 9.—Imperial Units surging westward like an avalanche in the sector north of the Tung Ting Lake bordering Hunan and Hupeh Province captured by 1 p.m. today, Tsiaoshanho, an important enemy base on the southern border of Hupeh Province, approximately 35 kilometers southwest of Kienli, it was revealed here today.

The fall of another strategic enemy base in the same sector, the report added, is only a question of time.

Army Day Celebrated

Domei

CENTRAL CHINA FRONT, March 10.—Japanese Army air units celebrated the 38th Army Day with sweeping raids on enemy positions in Ewajung, Northern Hunan Province, and Kungan, Southern Hupeh Province.

In the attacks, the Japanese planes rained tons of bombs on enemy units which have been recently dealt a series of smashing blows by the Imperial land forces. All planes returned safely to their bases following the raids.

RECEIVES JUNKS' CONTROL

Domei

SHANGHAI, March 9.—The Toa Kaiun Steamship Company has been granted charter as the sole control agency for the operation of Chinese junks plying in the coastal seas around Shanghai, it is learned.

The Toa Kaiun, it will be recalled, achieved successful results in using junks for the mass transportation of commodities between Shanghai and Tsingtao and Shanghai and Amoy.

ENEMY TRANSPORTS SUNK BY AIR FORCES

MacArthur's Spokesman Warns Japanese Units Constantly Increasing Fighting Power

An anti-Axis transport was sunk by the Imperial Air Forces on Monday at a point off Buna, New Guinea, it was announced by the United States Navy Department on the following day, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei, quoting dispatches from Washington.

U.S. Merchantman Sunk

The sinking of an American merchantman by the Imperial Naval Forces in the South Pacific was revealed by the 15 surviving members of the crew who reached a certain base in South America recently, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei on Tuesday, relaying a wire from San Francisco.

The survivors who explained that they were adrift on the Pacific for 31 days on a life-boat, said that their ship was sunk by a Japanese war vessel in the waters of the South Pacific, the dispatch disclosed.

Enemy Voices Concern

A spokesman for General Douglas MacArthur, commander-in-chief of the anti-Axis forces in the Southwestern Pacific, warned against the serious menace of the Imperial Air Forces on Tuesday, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei, quoting a wire from Melbourne.

"The fighting powers of the Japanese air units in the waters to the north of Australia still remain a grave menace to the anti-Axis forces in that area," he continued.

He said that in spite of their losses, the Japanese Forces have been constantly increasing their fighting power.

The spokesman added that the superb dexterity with which the Japanese airmen manipulate their warplanes, which are unexcelled in performance, is a factor worth close observation.

GUADALCANAL RAIDED

Nakazawa Raiding Party Blasts 2 Enemy Planes and Turn Airfield Into Flames in Death-Defying Night Attack; Then Weather Ordeal to Return to Base

(EDITOR'S NOTE: The following is the second and concluding part of a war correspondent's vivid account of the night raid made last December by the Nakazawa Raiding Party on an enemy airfield in Guadalcanal. The first installment appeared in the morning issue of Wednesday.)

It was before dawn on the ninth. Sub-Lieutenant Nakazawa and his four men in the Nakazawa raiding party, wet all over with morning dew, made their way across weeds higher than they were. They were headed for what the Imperial Army termed the Shin enemy position.

Presently they got to the enemy position. Here they found a beautiful small river virtually covered with grass.

"Luck is with us. There is sure to be pure water wherever we go. We have no doubt that we will be successful in the performance of our duty."

Heaven was with the men. They gained a firm conviction that they would be equal to the task before them.

Rest by River

In a leasurely fashion they lay down by the side of the river. In the grass they were lost to view. They drank water and helped themselves to dried bread.

Ignorance was bliss.

The thought never entered their minds that they were within four or five meters of the enemy.

They were utterly wearied. Presently they were asleep snoring loudly.

The twilight came. With it our men advanced northward for a distance of four or five meters.

Presently they came across what looked like a camping place in cleared jungle.

"What is this? I cannot understand."

The sub-lieutenant said and ordered his men to halt.

Alone he went on all fours and approached the strange place.

His eye was caught by a countless number of large tree trunks cut at from two to five feet from the roots standing in the place.

This cluster of tree trunks, about 50 meters wide, extended to the east and to the west.

"I should think that this is a camping place," he muttered to himself.

But there was no sign of a patrol.

"It is strange, very strange," he said to himself.

Then a thought flashed across his mind. His sixth sense as an army engineer was at work.

Enemy Mines Discovered

As had been suspected by him, it was an enemy camping place laid with horse-shoe mines.

A horse-shoe mine is made up of a number of hand-grenades or explosives tied to a tree by means of an iron wire hanging low. If one gets entangled with the wire, the hand-grenades or explosives will explode all at once.

"It is very dangerous. I must be very careful in going on. Horse-shoe mines are laid. The work carried on secretly has started."

At the order of their commander the four men advanced on all fours. They applied their wire-entanglement scissors.

Presently the iron wires were cut and a way was cleared. It was superb work. But there was nothing wonderful. Were they not army engineers?

Our men penetrated this camping place. They came to a dense forest. In front in the night they could see a wide open space.

At the point where the forest ended there were second wire-entanglements. There were strings of empty cans, a wonderful sight.

By this time the sky had become downcast, and it was extremely warm. There was not a breath of wind. Our men were in heavy perspiration, and they were wet through.

Their throats were parched and made a strange sound.

Flashes of Lightning

Afar northward there were flashes of lightning. The rolling of thunder followed.

"Heaven again is with us here."

Our five men lowered themselves by the side of a small river, and they drank their full of water. They filled their stomachs and waited for an opportunity to penetrate.

The wire-entanglements here were about 200 meters wide. Felled trees were put across one another, tied by iron wires from which a countless number of empty cans were hanging. The slightest touch with the wires would start the cans clanging.

Our men, army engineers though they were, for a time could not know what to do with the obstacles.

"The enemy seems to be luxurious. He has helped himself to the contents of so many cans," corporal Yuasa muttered to himself in a tone that showed that he felt half jealous and half angry. His thoughts had turned to the comrades who were subsisting on less then one go (quarter of a pint) of rice a day.

But our men had another luck.

Presently it became pitch dark. A terrific thunder-storm came.

"We are very lucky. We must not let slip the opportunity," the Sub-Lieutenant said to his men.

He marched. His men followed.

"Let us be careful. See that you do not stumble. Let us be careful not to have our valuable uniforms torn," said the men as they went on.

With an effort our men penetrated the enemy camping place covered with wire-entanglements 200 meters wide.

There were tremendous claps of thunder. The rain in shafts fell on our men. All about our heroes was black.

Here our men pressed into service the sticks with which they had provided themselves for use in going through jungle.

Using the sticks the men, headed by their commander, went step by step. Some of them fell into ditches. Others rolled into muddy places.

In the dark our men saw something white at a dim distance. It was strange. The sub-lieutenant approached it quietly. It was nothing more than a bundle of shirts and trousers drying.

"I am almost certain that we are near the enemy barracks. Let us be careful. Be strictly on your guard."

Warns Men

The sub-lieutenant gave this warning to his men.

Our men went on. Presently they found themselves face to face with the enemy headquarters.

They stood still. While motioning to his men, the sub-lieutenant watched breathless to see what was going on inside the barracks.

The American troops were still awake. They were in conversation in the dark which at short intervals was lit up by lighted cigarettes.

The barracks seemed to be made up of portable tents, and it appeared that there were three or four men in each tent.

The air around the barracks smelled strongly of scented water. The odor was mingled with the smell of coffee.

"The devil! They are American troops."

Our men felt high resentment. They vowed to themselves to make an end of these Americans soon.

Maintaining touch with one another by means of sticks, our men, aided by the flashes of lightning, made their way among the barracks. At a time they went before the heads of American troops. At another their way lay near the feet of other American soldiers.

Eventually they came to what looked like a motor road. They looked at their compasses. They ascertained that the road ran northward.

"I have lost my outer clothes," said the sub-lieutenant.

He was without the outer clothes which had been on his back before.

Did he lose his outer clothes near the barracks? If so, the enemy would find them. Then he would conclude that a Japanese had entered the place. Then what they had done would be undone.

"I will go to look for my coat," said the sub-lieutenant and in the rain which was falling in sheets went in search of his coat.

Using his stick he went to the area of the barracks.

Suddenly his stick hit something. It was an empty drum, near the barracks. The thing sounded terrifically.

He reached his hand to the drum in order to stop the noise. In the dark he had a false sense of distance. His hand hit the thing instead of holding it.

He stook stock-still. He listened. He felt immensely relieved when he noted that the noise was unheeded by the Americans. He heard them snore loudly.

He abandoned the idea of finding his lost coat, and retraced his course.

He joined his men again, and the group went northward along the motor road.

The road for the most part was paved with logs. Here and there there was mud knee-deep.

Before the men expanded an open space. Dawn was drawing near. They must be quick. Otherwise they might be discovered by the enemy.

Wait for Daylight

They walked to a hollow place covered with grass about five meters from the road side. There they decided to wait for daylight.

The rain was falling unabated. The wind was biting. Our five men got together to keep themselves warm. Presently they fell asleep.

When they awakened, it had been daylight. The rain had stopped. They found themselves knee-deep in mud in the hollow place.

"We have slept too much," they muttered to themselves. They looked round. Their eyes fell on a forest with tall grass just to the right of where they were.

Promptly they went into the forest where they felt much relieved. But they were not at their ease. They knew that when it was morning American troops, whistling, would come to the forest, in search of game, or in groups of five or so would walk near the forest.

For our men who were extremely fearful that they might be found by the enemy, the day seemed very, very long.

The dusk came. The sub-lieutenant, alone, went out to reconnoiter the movements of the enemy. After a short walk, he came to barbed wire-entanglements. He saw American troops, half naked, walking about the obstacles, whistling or singing in a low tone of voice. There were no patrols in sight.

He thought of getting over the entanglements.

Now it was dark. Choosing the time when the Americans would be back in their barracks, the sub-lieutenant went out with his men. They scaled over the entanglements, and advanced northward.

The place was covered with grass. It reminded the sub-lieutenant of the plain at the base of Mount Fuji. He caught himself under the delusion that he was going through maneuvers at night at the foot of the mountain.

Hear Americans Singing

The grass-plain soon was behind our men. They still could hear Americans singing or saw lighted cigarettes in the direction of the barracks, which were black, suggesting that the Americans were clever enough to observe light-control.

Rain began to descend.

Our men kept on marching. Presently they came to what looked like a river.

"It is strange. We do not remember having seen the river on the map."

Our man said to themselves. They investigated and found that it was a river.

The sub-lieutenant was lost in thought for a while.

Then to the left there was a flash of an electric lamp. Our men were lit up. Quickly they fell down, their right hands grasping their revolvers.

The light of the electric lamp neared. The sound of boots became audible. Our five men held their breath.

The Americans passed within five or six steps from where our men were. The electric lamp was lighted and extinguished as they went.

"I was startled," said Superior Private Takagi.

Then a thought flashed across the mind of the sub-lieutenant. His eyes were rivetted on the Americans who manifestly were patrol officers.

Then he left his men and went to see what the thing that looked like a river was.

He got to the thing. He extended his hand to touch it. It was not a river. It was a runway.

At Enemy Airfield

"We are at the enemy airfield," the sub-lieutenant said to himself.

But he found it difficult to believe, that he had got to the enemy airfield. He was sure that he was inside the enemy position. But he could not believe that he had come all the way to the field.

"It is true that this is an airfield."

The sub-lieutenant still was dubious. He went around the thing over again. It was a true runway.

He said to himself that he must keep cool. Otherwise, he would be found by the enemy.

The daring sub-lieutenant simulated one of the American officers which had caught his eye. Turning on and extinguishing his electric torch by turns as the Americans had done, he entered the runway.

The field ran from west to east, and it stretched northward. It had the shape of a key. He found three planes.

There was a mark on them. It left no doubt that they were the planes which would flow very low over the jungle and fire aimlessly on Japanese.

"We have reached our destination at last," the sub-lieutenant said to himself.

Presently he felt strong resentment at the Americans.

"To hell with these Americans. They have been harassing our comrades by day and by night. I will not be satisfied even if I cut them to pieces."

The sub-lieutenant grasped the hand-grenades he carrying.

Then he reflected. He remembered that his men were waiting for him.

He thought of doing something far bigger than destroying three or four enemy planes.

He got back to his men.

"We are at last at the enemy airfield. I found three planes. They all had the mark of a star. Go, and have a look at them."

The sub-lieutenant said this to his men.

When his men were away, he remembered that there was a five-centimeter gun position somewhere near the field.

"I will find out the position and destroy it," said he to himself.

Next day was the 11th. The sky was downcast. The enemy was heard firing aimlessly in the direction of where he considered our position was.

At night the sub-lieutenant alone visited the airfield and noted things which must be destroyed by our forces.

It was clear on the 12th. For the first time in many days our men enjoyed sunshine.

They were safe where they were. They called to one another cheerfully, and they enjoyed life throughly.

At 4 p.m. our men turned in the direction of the Imperial Palace with bowed heads.

"We are the sons of Japan. Let us die together gloriously."

The sub-lieutenant, accompanied by one of his men, went out to investigate the airfield. He noted down all things at the field he marked for destruction.

The moon set at 8 p.m. The place was getting a little dark. The stars increased in number. They were twinkling high above us. When he got back to Position No. 2, Lance-Corporal Murakami was waiting for him.

"Say, Murakami, you should lead Yuasa and others here."

Thus giving orders Sub-Lieutenant Nakazawa turned once more toward the place where the searchlights were. They were nearly three times as large as those in Japan. The sub-lieutenant was considering where the powder should be placed to attain the objective of completely demolishing them. He was boldness incarnate, if we are so allowed to express his action, but, bluntly, his ardent and self-composed action was a manifestation of the warrior's spirit full of courage and a sense of responsibility to fulfil one's imposed duty.

Noises began to be heard by this time. Men started out from the tents to various quarters. It was an air-raid.

"An air raid at an inopportune time," murmured the sub-lieutenant.

So saying to himself in a low voice he laid himself flat on the ground near the searchlight position. Two Yankee soldiers came over to the searchlight and, while jibbering something, began to smoke. The place where these Yankee soldiers were standing was less than five meters away from the place where Sub-Lieutenant Nakazawa was laying in wait.

Meanwhile, a generator began to buzz. The sub-lieutenant thought to himself that the generator also should be blown up. He, however, was not in a position to move even an inch.

Planes Appear

Several minutes later, he heard comrade planes droning in the skies. American soldiers were seen running toward the searchlights by twos and threes. One of the two soldiers smoking threw a burning cigarette and began to locate the raiders by the searchlight. Two Japanese planes were seen flying calmly in the skies. The anti-aircraft battery was set in motion. Shells were fired in quick succession. American soldiers were trailing the raiding planes by the light.

The cigarette that was thrown right in front of the sub-lieutenant was burning. Its smoke was enticing to him. Since the Imperial gift cigarette on the 6th, he had had no cigarette. He likes smoking hugely. The smell could not keep back his desire. Quicker than thought he picked up the cigarette and had a puff or two. With his sword fastened tightly to his waist he stood up and with folded arms boldly he mixed himself in the company of the American soldiers. Smoking as before he was looking at the skies with the American soldiers. Nobody was aware of him.

Recalling that moment, Sub-Lieutenant Nakazawa later said, "I do not know even now in what mood I stood up and looked up at the skies."

The air-raid ended in about 40 minutes.

At 9:30 p.m. he again withdrew to Position No. 2, where he saw the four spirited men under his command. They ate dry bread and waited there until the enemy soldiers went to bed. Position No. 2 was located just about 10 meters away from the tents pitched up by the enemy.

It was at this time they heard a detonation in the far distance westward and then a fusillade of gunfire replacing it. They thought that the other raiding party commanded by Sub-Lieutenant Terazawa must have sprung into action. They feared that their action might be made known to the enemy as a result, but this was an unnecessary fear. The enemy soldiers were frightened and excited by the air-raid and were indulged in "after-incident" noises for some time killing away the time by record music, singing in chorus and idle talks. They were slow to go to bed. Time grew on. The "Five Musketeers" began to feel irritated at this idle hour, as they had to fulfil their mission. They thought they would turn this merry-making into a veritable pandemonium in the wink of an eye. All was quiet at 10 p.m.

Instructions Given

"Lance-Corporal Yuasa should blow up the gasoline tank in the western corner of the airfield. Lance-Corporal Tsutsui should blow up the searchlight at the entrance to the airfield. Lance-Corporal Murakami should blow up airplanes on the eastern runway. Superior Private Takagi should blow up airplanes on the southern runway. I shall blow up the gasoline tank at the eastern extremity of the airfield. Be fully self-composed and carry out your appointed tasks without fail. I shall swing my flash light vertically. This is a signal for preparations. When I swing the light horizontally and then put it out, you should ignite your charges. On ignition you all should return to the destroyed barbed wire as quickly as possible. I shall examine whether these objectives have been blown up or not."

Sub-Lieutenant Nakazawa thus gave strict orders to his men. "All take up your positions now," he added. It was at 10:30 p.m.

As usual, Sub-Lieutenant Nakazawa with his self-composed attitude examined the four men with his flashlight. He taught them politely how to treat the gunpowder tins and other necessary matters. To the Five Musketeers the American enemy was nothing to be feared. Sub-Lieutenant Nakazawa lastly came over to his own job. He fixed up blasting powder at the gasoline tank by means of a ladder. Indescribable excitement ran through his veins.

The five warriors stood at attention in a row and silently reported to their unit commander afar, saying in the bottom of their heart, "Unit commander, Sir, the five men from Sub-Lieutenant Nakazawa down are just about to carry out our mission." The signals of preparations and ignition were made by Sub-Lieutenant Nakazawa. It was 11:06 p.m.

All except Lance-Corporal Tsutsui, set fire to their charges. Sub-Lieutenant Nakazawa cooperated with Tsutsui, and ignition was successful. The two withdrew and waited for a while in a small cave-in to see the result. The unusual sound of the explosion caught the attention of enemy soldiers who then ran out of their tents to see what had happened.

"Let's be up and doing, Tsutsui."

With his hand at the hilt of his sword, Sub-Lieutenant Nakazawa stood and Lance-Corporal Tsutsui with a hand-grenade glanced at the airfield.

Airplanes Destroyed

With a deafening detonation two airplanes first were reduced into smithereens. This was followed by another loud explosion, as two gasoline tanks were blown up. The airfield turned into a picture of red flames and black smoke. With their hands on their heads the enemy soldiers fled into the forest. All the five men were disappointed with the flight of the enemy soldiers, because they were preparing for killing the foes one after another. The searchlight blew up at last.

The sub-lieutenant and lance-corporal unconsciously stood up and gave three cheers of banzai. Their mission is done. The sub-lieutenant looked glowing.

The Nakazawa Raiding Party went through another severe ordeal on its return to its base. Some nearly were killed through mine trappings and others were led astray in a dense jungle. All men, however, came back safely to the Inagaki unit at 3:30 p.m. Theirs was nothing more than "Tenyu," heavenly protection. Tenyu can only be won when one disregards sordid ideas and abnegates the sense of life or death for the sake of fulfilling his duty. There was nothing other than the sense of loyality and patriotism running through all the members of the Raiding Party. With the mind nearer God they penetrated deep into the enemy camp and achieved their heavy mission.

Special mention must be made of Sub-Lieutenant Nakazawa, who with his scrupulous attitude and ever-precise plan encouraged his men in action. He was boldness itself and quickly saw an opportunity. On the eve of carrying out the blasting, he ventured himself singly into the airfield, the tigers den so to speak, and saw to himself whether everything was right to risk the danger. This attitude of his was of a samurai warrior of Old Japan, and is one amply demonstrative of the essence of a soldier of the present-day Japan.

Enemy Terrified

The gallant action of the Raiding Party struck terror into the heart of the enemy and since then the latter's offensive has become visibly negative. This fact in turn has led the Japanese operations to advantage.

The unparalleled bravery of the members of the Raiding Party, who darted into the midst of the enemy position in a flaming ball of fire out of their keen sense of loyality and of crushing the United States, will forever remain in the history and will lead and enlighten the generations to come.

The Nakazawa Raiding Party is indeed the essence of Bushido of Japan and takes a proper place in the world as the pride of Japan and as the incarnation of the warrior spirit of Japan.

Italians, Japanese Have Same Traits

(Continued from Page 1)

tion a great treasure in the faith of one's own destiny. Today, the Italians are confident of a certain victory as in all victorious battles of the past.

YAHAGI TRACES HISTORY OF WAR

(Continued from Page 1)

mediately excited every one of the Asiatic races; all the Asiatics welcomed the victory as if it were their own, and began to have hopes for the future of Asia.'

"The writer Hutchinson noted as the author of "The Storm of Asia" pointed out that Japan's victory in the Russo-Japanese war had given a powerful stimulus to the peoples of East Asia and that they were given hopes for the revival of Asia. Hutchinson declared emphatically, 'The youth in China and India today, in spite of the fact that their native lands continue to show no progress and are still embroiled in chaos, see brightness in their future and believe that the day will come when their nations will rank with the nations of Europe and America. This attitude has been stimulated by Japan's actual ability and power shown in the Russo-Japanese war.'

"Even Indians far in the interior of the Himalaya mountains worshipped the Imperial portrait of the Emperor Meiji; and it was after the Russo-Japanese war that the Mohammedans in the Arabian desert looked toward Japan as an elder brother and arose in a movement for independence.

Beginning of Battle

"From this, it can be said that the Russo-Japanese war was the beginning battle in the sacred war to free East Asia from Western world control.

"However, Japan did not go into the Russo-Japanese war with full confidence in absolute victory. Not only that but from the memoirs of the Elder Statesmen it is clear that Japan went into the war ready to have the nation turned to burnt earth: it fought with the heroic determination to sacrifice itself in smashing the sword of invasion. From the military standpoint alone there were numerous and great difficulties and there were many crises.

"At that time the Imperial Army, in its war strategy, planned to take advantage of the lack of speed in the enemy's transportation of troops over the Siberian railway, to take advantage of our own speed in concentrating troops, and, without considering the inferiority in number, to blast suddenly and individually the enemy forces in Chosen and southern Manchuria. We threw ourselves at the most powerful army nation in the world depending on the transportation capacity of a 14-trains-a-day average on the home trunk lines, and a two to five round trips a month average by 30 or 40 thousand tons of bottoms across the Yellow Sea.

Great Difficulties Faced

"At the time of the outbreak of the war we did not have control of the Japan Sea, not even control of the Pokhai, and much difficulty accompanied the landings of the First and Second Armies. To destroy or bottle up the enemy fleet in Port Arthur a surprise raid was carried out together with the outbreak of war and death-squads carried out three trips to close the port.

"But Vladivostok was merely watched and as a result the Russian fleet there, consisting of only three warships, operated in such ways as coming out into the Tsushima Strait and assaulting the Hitachi Maru and Sado Maru, cruising around the northern coast of Chosen and sinking the Kinshu Maru, or going out through the Tsugaru Strait into the Pacific and coming south to a point off Kinkazan. The last step forced fishing vessels to refrain temporarily from leaving port with the result that fish markets in Tokyo were without fresh fish for two weeks.

"Having been made to give up the Liaotung Peninsula by the Three Power Intervention in the Sino-Japanese war, the people, with the memory of this burning in their hearts, were pointing for ten years to avenge this act. But in spite of the grindingly earnest preparations which had gone on for ten years numerous bitter and disadvantageous battles had to be fought time and time again because of the inferiority of our weapons and the lack of ammunition. In the Battle of Nanshan fought in May, 1904, the might of the enemy's machine-guns was felt in full, and because ammunition which was thought enough for six months was used up in a day the authorities, thinking of the long way yet to go in the war, were aghast.

Port Arthur Reduced

"The fortress of Port Arthur was reduced after furious 'human bullet' assaults were repeatedly carried out during the six months between August, 1904 and January 1905.

In the Battle of Liaoyang in August, 1904, the consumption of fighting power was terrific and the enemy could not be pursued far beyond the Shaho line. Then in October the enemy after gaining reinforcements from European Russia turned to the offensive.

"With this situation, General Count Gentaro Kodama, Chief of Staff of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in Manchuria, called together in the form of a liaison meeting the chiefs of staff of the various armies and without saying so listened to their ideas. At the time General Kodama assumed his post he had declared emphatically that he would not tolerate any suggestions or interference from his subordinates, but with the situation what it was, even General Kodama tried to get some good ideas from his subordinates.

"The general opinion seemed to settle upon the plan to devote everything to defend the present lines. At this moment Staff Officer Captain Masataro Fukuda, later General, who accompanied the Chief of Staff of the First Army declared that the only way to find life within what seemed death was to attack and advance. General Kodama witheringly ordered him to remember his inferior rank and keep quiet.

Advance and Attack

"The liaison meeting ended thus, but the order issued that night by Commander-in-Chief Iwao Oyama was for the entire Army to advance and attack. Thus began the encounter along the banks of the Shaho River.

"The battle ended in victory for us. We lacked ammunition and this prevented us from pursuing the enemy further. Thus it came about that we had to spend the winter facing the enemy across the Shako River. While we were camping for the winter, we increased the strength of our forces. It was in the latter part of January, 1905 that we engaged in large-scale offensive operations in the area on the right bank of the Hun River on the left wing of our line.

"The provisional Tatemi army, whose mainstay was the Eighth Division commanded by Lieutenant General Tatemi, braving winds and snow, attacked the enemy in the direction of Heikowtai and beat back enemy forces, twice as strong numerically as the Japanese, which were under the leadership of the commander of the enemy second army. Lieutenant-General Tatemi ordered his men to dig a hole in the frozen ground. It was not to protect him. It was to be his grave. The Lieutenant-General had made up his mind to commit seppuku and be buried in the hole if the war situation became unfavorable.

"Field-Marshal Oyama, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces, encouraged the officers and men by saying that he had ingenious plans which would be executed at the last extremity. He was asked about his plans after the enemy had retreated. I am told that he replied that he intended to lead our men in a charge against the enemy. This episode will illustrate the immensity of the difficulties which confronted our forces in this battle.

"It was true that the Japanese Forces entrapped the 300,000 Russian troops at Mukden, but lacked enough strength to tighten the belt of the cordon quickly. The 'rat' escaped the trap through a gap only about two miles wide. Neither the Japanese Forces had enough shells to bombard the fleeing rat.

Mukden Battle Successful

"The Battle of Mukden thus was a great success for Japan, but, to our regret, the Japanese Forces simply repulsed the main force of the enemy and could not catch up and annihilate it. The curtain came down on the land operations of the Japanese Forces with the Battle of Mukden, but, in spite of the great victory subsequent scored by the Japanese Navy at the Battle of the Japan Sea, the future of the Japanese Army Forces was a thorny path, considering the fact that the enemy had the immense hinterland and fighting strength.

"Prime Minister Katsura and War Minister Terauchi deliberated on an armament increase plan at a conference of the Imperial Headquarters on July 12, but a six-division increase plan failed to be approved by the Cabinet. It was on August 17 that Chief of Staff General Kodama warned the Imperial Headquarters of the danger lying ahead declaring that there was no chance for Japan to win the war with Russia on the ratio of 49 to 29. He stressed that during the initial period of the war Japan's superior fighting strength had beaten the enemy, but that the fighting quality of ours had gone down and that naturally this country could not depend upon it. General Kodama also said the enemy still had many reservists to fall back upon, but Japan had none, which fact called for very serious consideration. He demanded that the Imperial Headquarters adopt the six-division increase plan. The plan was transmitted to the Prime Minister and War Minister. Before anything definite took place, peace was concluded.

"During this war lasting for 20 months Japan mobilized 1,000,000 men, of whom the Army had 227,000 men either killed or wounded, and spent ¥2,000,000,000 of war funds. Japan then mobilized its fighting strength to the fullest capacity. Why did Russia, the strongest Power of the world, then surrender to Japan? This was due of course to the August Virtues of the Emperor Meiji.

"Russia had fought an aggressive war of unworthy cause. It had fought a great war in a far-away region. The war was lost by Russia on land and sea. A revolutionary atmosphere was amply evident in that country after the outbreak of the war. The popular mind grew restless. The mediation of the United States President induced that country to give up the idea of continuing the war.

Present Situation Different

"What then is the situation in the War of Greater East Asia? The present situation is in striking contrast to that which prevailed at the time of the Japanese-Russian War. As Fuehrer Adolf Hitler pointed out, there is no indication that this war will end in a mere difference of victor and vanquished. All except the victor are destined to perish. There will be no mediation. Neither there is any room for compromise. This is a war for complete victory at the stake of nation and race.

"America mediated between Japan and Russia at the time of the Japanese-Russian War. Britain then supported Japan directly and indirectly through its alliance with Japan. But they did not aid Japan out of their sincerity. They caused Japan to defeat Russia and tried to protect their own interests in East Asia at the expense of Japan. It was natural, therefore, that they did not welcome seeing Japan secure its firm foothold in East Asia as a result of the victory.

"As expected, America and Britain came forward to obstruct Japan's continental development after the Japanese-Russian War was over. When they defeated Germany in World War I they began to manifest their true nature and started to bring pressure to bear on Japan. They instigated Japan and China, who are brother countries, to fight with each other and then to fish in the troubled waters.

Anglo-Americanism Hit

"Japan needs to eliminate all the evil Anglo-American influence from East Asia to realize its great ideals of Hakko Iu. Without realizing this, the construction of a new order in East Asia is impossible. If they are left without chastisement, there will be no peace and happiness in East Asia. Who are responsible for disturbing the peace of East Asia? America and Britain. Who are wresting happiness from East Asia? America and Britain. We shall not stop fighting until America and Britain are crushed. Until the arch-enemies of happiness, America and Britain, are crushed, we will fight and fight forever.

"Thus Japan is fighting for its existence and for its own defense. Thus the construction of the new order in East Asia, whose beginning battle was the Russo-Japanese war, has entered its decisive phase in the War of Greater East Asia. The War of Greater East Asia is a sacred battle to put the finishing touches on the Russo-Japanese War. Just as the Russo-Japanese war was not an easy war, the War of Greater East Asia too is a war in which victory will not be gained unless the nation and the people go to a point one step from death.

"The 100,000,000 people must give everything they have, and put out the greatest efforts they can muster. And victory cannot be awaited with folded arms even after everything humanly possible has been done; Divine aid, too, must be asked for victory."

Bank of Japan Grants Credit To China Bank

(Continued from Page 1)

such great contributions to the economy of North China but also to the prosecution of the war and to the Sino-Japanese economic entente.

"Now the credit agreement concluded today between the Bank of Japan and the Federal Bank of China for the purpose of contributing toward the sound development of the currency system in North China has added greatly to the credit of the latter bank which had already been quite strong and has manifested to the full the state of monetary cooperation existing between the two banks. It is the policy of the Imperial Government to give its fullest cooperation toward the sound development of the two banks and to the maintenance of parity between the Federal Reserve Bank note and the yen."

An outline of the term and conditions of the credit were disclosed by Mr. Yuki as follows:

(1) The Federal Reserve Bank of China is permitted to borrow from the Bank of Japan a total sum of ¥200,000,000 in Japanese currency within a period of five years from the date of signing of the contract.

(2) In the event of the Federal Reserve Bank of China contracting such loans from the Bank of Japan, the former shall refund the total sum of such loans either in part payments or in toto within the period of five years from the date of the signing of the contract.

(3) The period during which time the Federal Reserve Bank of China can contract such loans from the Bank of Japan and the period of redemption can be prolonged by agreement between the two banks.

Today's Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

an occasion for increased strengthening of North China economy and greater smoothness in economic intercourse between China and our country.

Savings Rise in Bohemia

PRAGUE.—Deposits in savings bank in the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia increased from 31,700,000 crowns to 43,200,000 in 1942, according to an official announcement issued here.

NEW BURMA FACES FUTURE WITH HOPE

Greatly Encouraged by Premier Tojo's Promise of Getting Freedom

Domei

RANGOON, March 8.—The swift progress of events which have been seen in Burma ever since Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo issued his historic statement promising Burma its independence within this year finds that country today courageously facing a bright future as an independent nation.

The solidarity which once existed for the destruction of British rule has now become a solidarity for construction, and the Burmese people are seriously turning their thoughts for the first time toward the kind of State which they can claim to be truly their own.

What kind of polity will the new State possess? What kind of constitution will it have? These are vital questions whose answers will constitute the foundation on which New Burma will stand.

The only experience in constitutional Government which the Burmese had in the past was in the Government under the constitution forced upon them by the British, and so all the questions which they will have to face upon gaining their independence will be absolutely new to them.

Burmese Deeply Concerned

These questions and the question of how to conduct a responsible Government capable of fulfilling its destiny as a part of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere are now being considered gravely by all the Burmese people.

In this connection, Chief Civil Administrator Dr. Ba Maw declared as follows:

"We, who are today entrusted with a significant responsibility must grasp fully this noble opportunity offered us by Japan and must work earnestly for the creation of Burma which is to be born soon. I am strongly aware at the present that the success or failure of this project will depend solely upon our capability and effort."

Under British rule, the shortcomings of the Burmese Government leaders had little effect upon the national life of the people. But now the tables have been turned, and whether or not Burma will be able to recover from the handicap of a century's existence under British despotism and grow into a full power in the East Asiatic circle of nations depends substantially upon the leadership which it will be given.

The previously quoted statement of Dr. Ba Maw expresses well the sentiments of the Burmese leaders who are today preparing to take over the regions of the Government under the sympathetic guidance of the Japanese military administration.

People Must Unite

One of the most significant problems directly faced by the people is concerned with their unification—a unification which will have to come after overcoming various shortcomings which are legacies of the British rule.

For instance, various rivalries for position and fame formerly existed among the people who were exploited by the British to give them the necessary opening to exploit the material wealth of the country.

Thus, for scores of years, the Burmese have been victims of the favorite tactics of British imperialism to divide and rule, to make their subjects economically impotent and to mislead them in various other ways.

To be sure, the people have their stubborn resistance of the past 20 years and their efforts to liberate themselves to show as mitigating factors, but it cannot be denied that two factions have always existed within the country which were bribed and imposed upon from time to time by the British to continue their wasteful rivalry.

In this fashion, the British succeeded in causing the Burmese Government leaders to spend the greater part of their energy in concocting means to overcome their rivals, and this may be said to have been one of the main causes for the ceaseless rivalry among the various political parties.

Gave Little Consideration

There was a unity among the parties, it is true, in regard to their mutual wish for independence but the unity ended here and little or no consideration was directed by the leaders as to the former of Government which was to rule an independent Burma.

To wipe out all traces of this political rivalry and also the rivalry of the various tribes in Burma, the primary necessity at the present is the liquidation of political parties and a unification of the various factions among the people.

The Burmese have a well rounded capacity for political administration due to the fact that the central administration of the Burmese Government extended to about two-thirds of the Burmese territory and due to the fact that the Burmese have gained valuable experience through their past negotiations with the British Government.

But economically, the British had practically monopolized the activities in this field and this hindered the development of the people's capacity for economic administration.

Thus, it is vitally necessary today that the ability in economic administration should be greatly improved among the people in view of the fact that economic construction is an essential department in any project for national construction.

Not Powerful Now

When the British were first driven out of Burma, a movement, though small in scale, was started among the Burmese which closely resembled a national economic movement.

This movement showed some tendency at the outset to shut out even the Indians and the Chinese, but today this nationalistic tendency is not so powerful.

The Indians occupy an important and vital position in the economic structure of Burma. As a result, the Burmese leaders have recognized to some extent that the expulsion of the Indians will have a detrimental effect upon the economic construction of their country.

Furthermore, if the Indians on their part should succeed in driving the British out from their country, a revival of economic relations between Burma and India will be inevitable as Dr. Ba Maw and others have predicted. In that event, the Indian residents in Burma would play an important role.

But the general outlook regarding the economic construction is as Dr. Ba Maw has outlined in the following statement:

"Burma is an integral part of East Asia. It must eradicate the nationalistic and individualistic theories of the past and establish itself as a responsible unit of the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

To Stick to Japan

"Prepared always to make the highest sacrifice Burma will base itself on an immutable philosophy of mutual existence and will join itself integrally with Japan and the various other countries of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

Another question which is receiving the serious attention of the authorities here is the question regarding the increase of population.

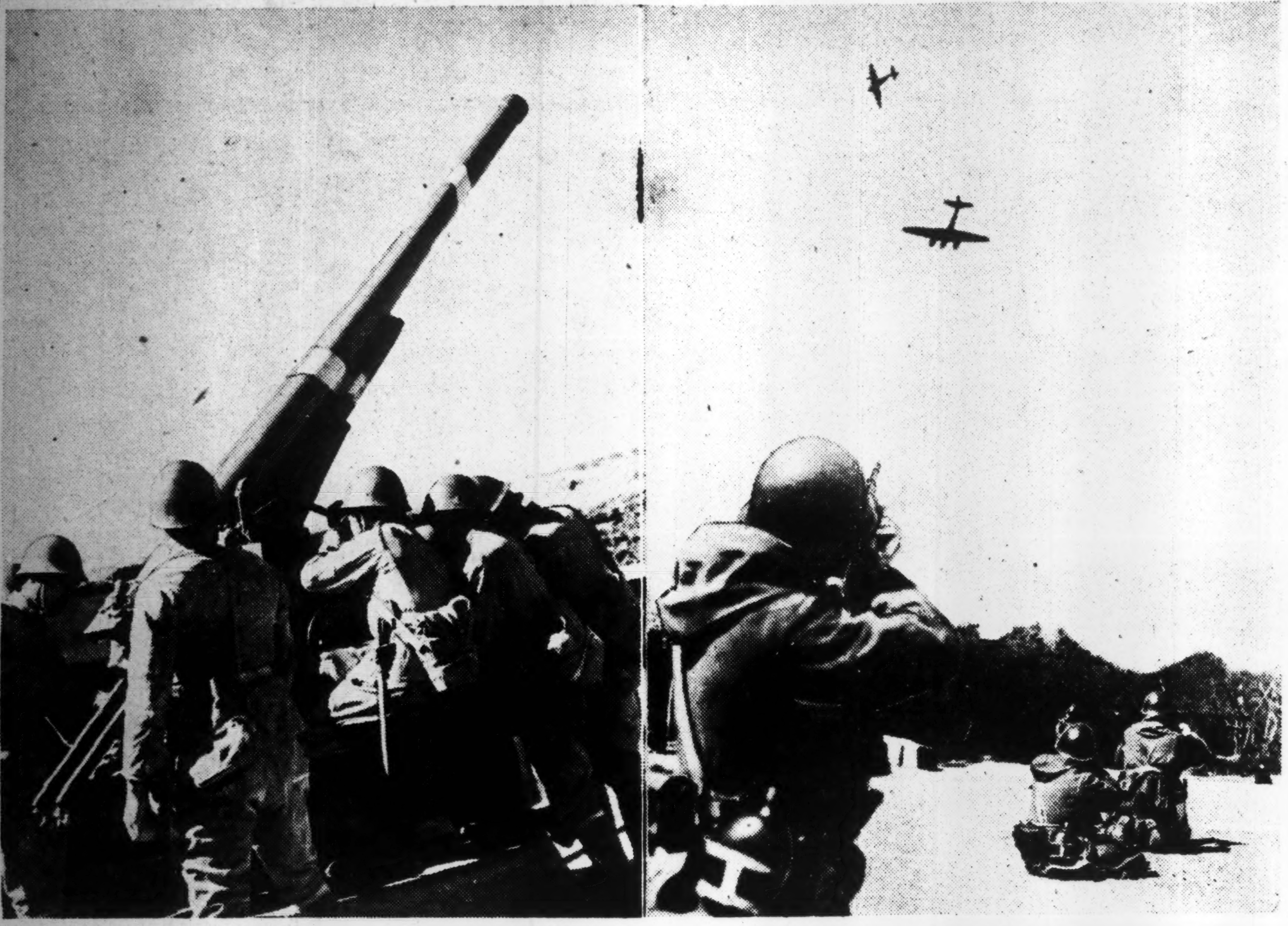
Possessing an area equal to that of Japan and boundless natural resources, Burma still has today a population which is but one-fifth that of Japan. According to the explanation of the experts here, this scarcity of population arose from the numerous contagious diseases which infiltrated into the country in the past and from the failure of the nation in the century under British rule to establish disease-prevention measures and remedies for the improvement of the people's health.

The above circles state that Burma should follow the example of Japan to encourage marriages and births under a system of governmental responsibility and should exert its utmost henceforth for the extinction of the devitalizing diseases.

Thus, a general survey of Burma today shows that independence will not be possible without the support and instruction of Japan. Only by receiving the sympathetic protection of Japan, in other words, will Burma succeed in developing into a truly independent nation.

Not only the politicians of Burma, but the whole range of society in this country from the intelligentsia to the ordinary farmers realize this necessity and look hopefully toward Japan's leadership and guidance in the future as well as today.

Tokyo Air Raid Defense Maneuvers



Anti-aircraft guns boomed into action and fighter planes roared into the sky to drive away the "enemy" raiders in the realistic air raid defense maneuvers which were held in Tokyo on Army Day Wednesday. Left: An anti-aircraft battery goes into action. Right: A Japanese fighter plane stages a spectacular duel with an "enemy" bomber, while the ground units take pot-shots at the invader. (Passed by the War Ministry)

CHINA HANDLES OWN INTERNAL MATTERS

Japan's Policy Toward Nanking Clearly Manifest in Positive Actions Taken

Owing to Japan's new policy toward China based on a long range viewpoint, not only have Chungking's resistance aims against Japan been completely made groundless but the greater part of the war aims of the United States has also been rudely shattered now that China will regain its full sovereignty and territorial integrity, political observers here declared Monday, according to Domei.

If the recovery of China's sovereignty and teritorial integrity were left to China, there is no telling when China would have been able to realize it, the same sources said. However, with the change in Japan's policy toward China, the observers pointed out, this Herculean task is being accomplished with comparative ease, which is bound to bring about an epochal change in the history of East Asia.

The United States loudly accused Japan of violating the sovereignty and on that groundless accusation the United States had been obstructing Japan's China policy, but the fact of the matter is that China has been able to regain its long cherished independence with the aid of Japan, the observers said.

Rights Transferred

Substantiating their statement, the observers pointed out that on February 8, Japan carried out its first transfer of the right of control of enemy property in China to the National Government, while the following day, February 9, members of the Japanese Committee for the Rendition of Exclusive Japanese Concessions and of the Technical Commission for the renouncement of extraterritorial rights in China were appointed, and with the advent of March, the Japanese and Chinese committees and commission for carrying out the above held a conference.

Under these circumstances, the long-range policy of Japan toward China and Japan's sincerity toward the maintenance of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of China have been thoroughly clarified before the eyes of the world, and no amount of malpropaganda on the part of enemy countries will be of any avail, they stated.

The appointment of a practical statesman like Chu Shen for the post of chairman of the North China Political Council is enough evidence of the growth of the North China Political Council, it was added.

Wang True Savior

Regarding the effect of Japan's new policy toward China, as elucidated above, the observers said although Chungking had in the past been branding President Wang Ching-wei as a traitor, it has been proved beyond doubt that President Wang Ching-wei is the true savior of China and that Chiang Kai-shek is the real traitor, for by the retrocession of the concessions and abolition of extraterritorial rights in China, enemy countries have been completely deprived of the opportunity of making their concessions the hotbed of their intrigues, or to menace the living of the Chinese people by levying heavy taxes upon them, and there is not the slightest doubt that China will in the future, prosper as an independent nation, the observers predicted.

Emphasizing that Japan is entirely disinterested in the internal affairs of China, the observers said as evidence of this, already approximately 1,500 members of the Hsin Min Society have been replaced by Chinese and the Hsin Min Society has become a purely Chinese organization.

Supervision Left to Chinese

Furthermore, Japan has abolished all the liaison officers stationed in provinces and counties in China and also has adopted the policy of leaving the maintenance of peace and order in China to the Chinese authorities. This, the observers asserted, will have the effect of greatly strengthening the Chinese Army which now has a numerical strength of more than 300,000.

Moreover, all matters which had been handled by the Japanese Special Service organs in China at the risk of being confused with the internal affairs of China have now been transferred to the National Government, it was also pointed out. Furthermore, the Japanese Government has decided to transfer most of the work hitherto handled by the Special Service Organs to the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry, for which reason there should not be the slightest chance of Japan running the risk of interfering with the domestic affairs of China in the future, the observers firmly believe.

One of the most salient effects of Japan's new policy toward China is the recent cooperation of China's leading statesmen, such as Dr. W. W. Wen, erstwhile Premier and Foreign Minister, Eugene Chen, who represented China at the Paris Conference where he stood for rectification of all unequal treaties, while Chekiang financial magnates, including Chu Tso-min, Tang Shou-min and Wu Chen-siu, have also pledged their unstinted support to the National Government. Also the number of Chinese intelligentsia supporting the National Government is increasing by leaps and bounds, the observers pointed out.

Demonstrating the rapid growth of the National Government and its army, the latter actively cooperated with the Japanese troops in Central China in the recent operation against remnants of Chungking troops, it was also pointed out.

The aforesaid circumstances only go to show how fair and just Japan's policy is toward China and what a favorable effect Japan's policy is creating upon the welfare and future prosperity of China, the observers commented.

MURAOKA STRESSES NISEI'S ROLE IN WAR

Former Newspaper Publisher in N.Y. Discusses Injustice In America

The active role that has been and is being played by the so-called Nisei, the American-born Japanese, in the present War of Greater East Asia is now undoubtedly an issue of appreciation among all the Japanese people.

The activities of the Nisei have been reported in Japanese papers from time to time, but the following interview given the press on Tuesday by Yasuo Muraoka, a non-official staff member of the Foreign Office, at the Hotel New Osaka, throws further light on this particular subject, says Domei.

Mr. Muraoka, who spent more than half of his lifetime for the promotion of Japanese-American friendship by publishing Japanese and English language papers in New York, and who also assisted Japanese Ambassadors Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura and Saburo Kurusu in the Japanese-American negotiations, said to the following effect:

"Within the swift progress of the construction work of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and also in view of the importance of bringing up feeble and uneducated nations in East Asia, I believe that the Nisei problem cannot be slightened.

Attitude Toward Nisei

"The Imperial Japanese Government has every possible efforts to make the Nisei good and faithful citizens of the United States. But with the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, President Roosevelt issued a proclamation empowering the American Secretary of War Colonel Henry L. Stimson to forcefully transfer dangerous elements' even if they were American citizens. Thus, some 50,000 Nisei have been sent to the hinterland.

"I should like to question where the Americans' favorite terms of liberty and humanitarianism have gone which they boast as the cream of 'democracy. Once the war broke out, they nonchalantly deprived the Nisei of their justified right, and on the plea of the evidence of the Japanese fifth column activities in Hawaii sent them to the barren hinterland to lead a most miserable life, giving scanty money and false information on the war through the distribution of concocted newspapers.

"This is the true color of their humanitarian democracy, but I believe that the current war has undoubtedly given the Nisei an opportunity of awakening to the glorious honor of their blood being tied firmly with that of their brothers and sisters at home, and also of realizing the sense of responsibility of rising up as a member of the Japanese race.

"Today about 50,000 Nisei coming from North and South America are residing in this country, and they are contributing a great deal to the establishment of the common prosperity sphere in various fields, especially toward its cultural phase through their English language ability.

Niseis Make Good

"I have known a number of cases since the outbreak of the present war in which brave and heroic Nisei boys have either sacrificed their lives for the country or are making best possible efforts toward the cause of the State. I was particularly impressed when I heard the story that a Nisei member of a certain Japanese submarine indeed paved the way for discovering the proud British 'unsinkable' battleship, Prince of Wales, by dispatching a wireless signal.

"Following the opening of the present Pacific hostilities, a certain Nisei told me: 'Never before have I been so deeply impressed as when I saw with my own eyes, upon my arrival in Tokyo, the most reverent, sincere and enthusiastic prayers that were being offered by tens of thousands of people at the plaza before the Imperial Palace and the Yasukuni Shrine.' In these words of this particular Nisei boy, I could vividly feel a throb of a racial blood and also see the future movement of the Nisei which is now attracting a keen attention of the Japanese people."

PUSHING HEALTH PROGRAM

Shanghai Women Encourage Citizens Through Puppet Shows

In keeping with the program to promote public sanitation in Shanghai, young Chinese women are now staging puppet shows along the main thoroughfares, encouraging the people to maintain cleanliness throughout the city, reports the Asahi.

The organization is steadily increasing in memberships with the achievement of gratifying results.

Swiss Living Up

ZURICH.—The cost of living in Switzerland at the end of January was 46.4 per cent higher than before the war, according to the latest figures published here. Compared with pre-war days, the Swiss franc is worth only about 68 centimes today so far as its purchasing power is concerned.

ENEMY CIRCULATING 'OFFENSIVE' RUMORS

Propaganda Machine Busy Trying to Counteract Casablanca Failure

Fearful lest the Axis nations and the neutrals should find out that the Casablanca conference held recently by Roosevelt and Churchill was nothing more than a publicity stunt, the Anglo-American propaganda machine is ceaselessly braying that a large-scale offensive will be launched during this year, reports a Buenos Aires dispatch to the Asahi.

The enemy is constantly spreading reports that "this year the war has already turned in our favor" or that the "Allies have already passed from defense to offense." The Anglo-American propagandists have even gone so far as to label the purported success of the Soviet winter drive in Europe as a major victory for the anti-Axis nations.

In Britain, the report adds, Prime Minister Churchill promised the invasion of the European continent this year while Roosevelt has announced that the United States will launch an offensive against Japan. In a speech before the House of Commons, the aerial raids against the European mainland was described by the British Undersecretary of Air as "a prelude to Anglo-American invasion of Europe."

The United States and Britain have launched this jarring propaganda move in an effort to assuage the embittered feelings of their peoples who are demanding that their forces should take the offensive.

Reasons for Conference

The reason for holding the Casablanca meeting, the dispatch states, came from the vociferous demand of the American and British peoples that victory could never be achieved by remaining on the defensive. The peoples were all aware that only the Soviet Union and Chungking were being made to bear the brunt of the war and they thought that their governments should show more positive action.

The invasion of French North Africa had not developed as favorably for the anti-Axis as had been at first anticipated. In the Solomons, the American navy had not been successful. In the face of this situation, the American people no longer believed in the words of their government minions who asserted that a strategy of island to island reconquest for an attack on the Japanese mainland would be made.

There was a decisive need for something dramatic, the dispatch stated, and it was at this moment that the Casablanca conference was called. According to the Anglo-American declaration, two far-reaching decisions were made. These were the unconditional surrender of the Axis Powers and the opening of a large-scale offensive.

Immediately after the meeting, propagandists of the United States and Britain predicted that a great offensive was drawing nearer. Their object was to mobilize strong armed forces in anticipation of a long war of attrition before the defeat of the Axis Powers, to demoralize the Axis nations and divide Japan, Germany and Italy, to have the Soviet Union and Chungking do all the fighting with a promise of an offensive campaign, to arouse unrest in the Axis occupied areas and to threaten the neutral countries.

Pressure on Neutrals

Recently there have been clear evidences of Britain and America campaigns to persuade Turkey, Spain and Sweden to abandon their neutrality. Their activity in Turkey is reflected in the statement of the Turkish president in regards to the Government's policy. As to their policy toward Spain, its failure to achieve any degree of success has forced its abandonment. They have stretched their activity into Sweden with the express purpose of inducing her to relinquish her neutrality while attempt is also being made to force Finland to conclude a separate peace with Britain.

In the western hemisphere, the United States Government by political intrigue has compelled Chile to break diplomatic relations with the Axis Powers while other Latin American republics have been brought to take hostile attitude toward Japan, Germany and Italy. The only remaining neutral in the western hemisphere is Argentina. As Anglo-U.S. propaganda has been intensified, it is becoming apparent that pressure will be brought upon Argentina.

It is evident, the dispatch concludes, that the enemy radio propaganda since the Casablanca conference is a part of the program based on a war of attrition. Behind their persistent declaration of a large-scale offensive is concealed their attempt to protract the war.

TRUNK ROOM

Trunks or Containers of Clothing and other articles are stored in our Trunk Room without being opened and under seal. Air in the room is dried by means of an Adsol Air Dryer, hence it is absolutely free from mould or mildew.
Also we have special Fur Vault with Moth proof equipment.

MITSUBISHI SOKO KAISHA

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT:
Tel.: Nihonbashi (24) 0857, 2145, 3533
1 Edobashi 1-chome, Nihonbashi-ku Tokyo

Y. A. R. C.

Private properties of members of the Y. A. R. C., left in their club house, shall be delivered to the owner at the Spencer Building, Yokohama, Nakaku, Yamashita-cho, No. 45 (Behind German Consulate) on Friday, March 12th, 1943 from 4 to 5 p.m.

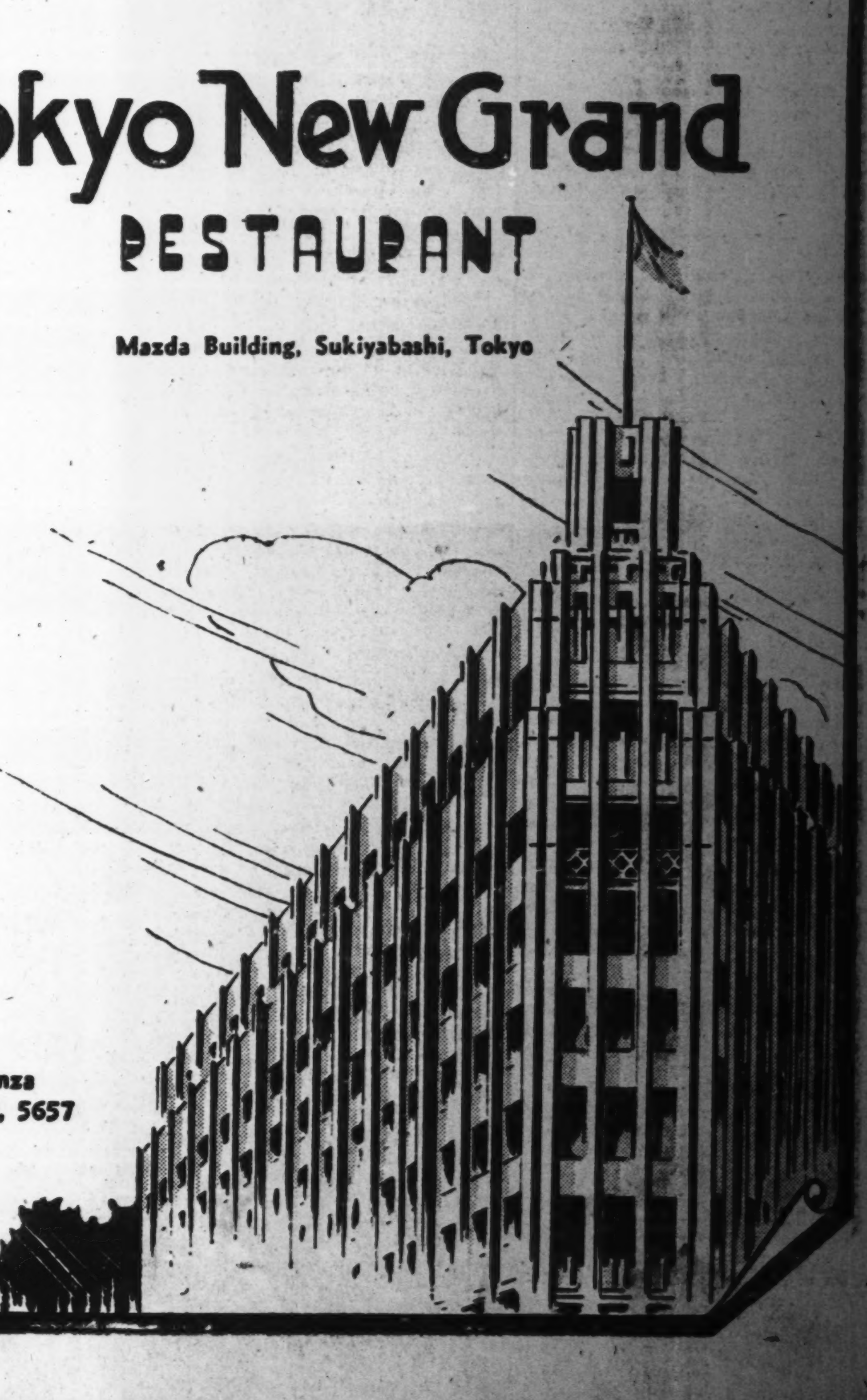
Those properties left undelivered shall be deemed ownerless and disposed of by the undermentioned administrator.

Administrator of the
Y. A. R. C.
The Mitsubishi Trust Co.
(Tel. Marunouchi 23-3151)

Tokyo New Grand
RESTAURANT

Mazda Building, Sukiyabashi, Tokyo

Tel. Ginza
(57) 1350, 5657



BEST TEN PICTURES OF 1942 SELECTED

'Battles of Hawaii and Malaya' Wins No. 1 Honor as Outstanding Drama

The Japan Motion Picture Magazine Association has announced the best ten of the dramatic films of the year 1942, while the additional big ten were selected out of the non-dramatic and cultural pictures, all of which were produced and screened in the course of the first year of the War of Greater East Asia. In the case of dramatic features, "The Battles of Hawaii and Malaya" was ranked No. 1 and won the first prize of ¥1,000. The nine others as "I Have a Father," "The General, Staff Officer and Soldiers," "Mother and Children," "Bouquet of the South," "Snow," "The Faithful Retainers of the Genroku Era," "Lord Masamune," "Masujiro Omura, Father of the Japanese Army," and "The Day When Britain Fell." As cultural productions, "The War Report of Malaya! or The Report of Advance" came as first and was awarded the ¥1,000 prize. This is followed by "God-Sent Fighters of the Air," "Jihi Shincho," "Victory of the Orient," "Diary of a Nurse," "War Report of Burma," "Sea Eagles," "The Foundation of Victory," "Sand Hill," and "The Birth of Shonan Island."

The Education Ministry has endorsed two pictures both of which were produced by the Nippon Eigasha recently. They are "The Construction of Bases," and "Aerial Fight of The Army."

"Umiyukaba" a picture which is scheduled to be released on May 27 commemorating Navy Day, has been brought before the complete preparations of the camera work with the lineup of the wholesale cast having been arranged. Under the direction of Heinosuke Gosho, Tatsuya Ishiguro, Shintaro Takiguchi, Isamu Yamaguchi, and Shiro Izome have been assigned to the principal roles. The female lead will be shared by Yumeko Aizome, Akane Hisano, and Kimiko Tachibana.

"Silk-Reeling Industry in Central China," a cultural feature produced by the Chinese Motion Picture Company, has been selected and approved by the Education Ministry as a picture for classroom use.

Hiroko Kawasaki has recently been signed by the Toho studio and will make her debut in "The Man." Opposite her will be Joji Oka and Minoru Takata. The actress had long been associated with the Shochiku studio where she was one of the star players.

Concert Calendar

"Spring Light Music Concert", at 6:30 p.m. today at the Hibiya Public Hall. The artists include Kiyoshi Sakurai and his band, Sachio Koizumi and his accordion band, Miss Helen Honda, Koichi Mine and Miss Hamako Watanabe.

A Japanese dance recital by the Dai Nippon Buyo Renmei, to raise funds for contributing to the Navy, today and Friday, March 12, at 12 and at 5 p.m. at the Gunjin Kaikan. All artists registered as members of the Renmei will participate.

A concert with chorus of the Kokusai Bunka Gakuin, under the direction of Kojiro Kofune, Friday, at 6:30 p.m. at the Sangyo Kaikan. The program: selections from Bach's "Passion of St. John" and numbers by Wagner, Gounod, Wolf, Grieg, Tschaikowsky, Borodin, Moussorgsky, Dvorak.

A recital on two pianos, by Miss Sonoko Inouye and Professor Joseph Rosenstock, Saturday, at the Hibiya Public Hall. The program; Bach's Concerto in C Major; Sinding's Variations; Debussy's Nuages; Schubert's Impromptu and Rachmaninoff's Fantasia Op. 5.

The second Beethoven Sonata recital by Miss Fukiko Tanaka, violin and Miss Yasuko Tani, piano, Sunday, at 6:30 p.m. at the Nihon Seinenkan. The program: Sonata in D Major (No. 1), Sonata in C Minor (No. 7), and Sonata in A Major ("Kreutzer").

The second dance recital by Miss Junko Ozawa, at 6 p.m. Sunday at the Hibiya Public Hall, with new dance creations by Miss Ozawa to music by Scarlatti, Chopin, Offenbach, and new compositions by Kiyoshi Nobutoki, Tadashi Hattori, Tadashi Sano and others. Musical accompaniments by Yuzuru Matsutani, piano and Juzo Matsuda, violin.

A vocal recital by Yoshinori Matsuyama, tenor, accompanied by Miss Sonoko Tanaka at the piano, Monday, March 15, at 6 p.m. at the Sangyo Kaikan auditorium. The program: operatic arias from Rossini's "Barbier von Sevilla" and from Leoncavallo's "Pagliacci"; Italian classic numbers by Scarlatti; Martini; Cesti, Paisiello, Bononcini and Sarri, several Nipponese lyric numbers by Kosaku Yamada and Yoshinori Matsuyama.

The 17th abonnement concert by the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra under the baton of Professor Manfred Gurlitt, Monday, March 15, at 6:30 p.m. at the Hibiya Public Hall. The soloist: Noboru Toyomasu at the piano. The program includes Schubert-Liszt's "Wanderer" Fantasia; Marcel Poute's Overture; Bach's Suite No. 3; Brahms' Fourth Symphony.

The Sixth subscription concert by the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra (the second Brahms Cycle), under the direction of Professor Joseph Rosenstock, Wednesday and Thursday, March 17 and 18, at 7 p.m. respectively, at the Hibiya Public Hall. The program: Brahms' Third Symphony and Hungarian Dances, Tschaikowsky's "Francesca da Rimini" Fantasia; S. Mitsukuri's "Two Poems".

"Evening of Chamber Music" by the Matsumoto String Quartet, assisted by Tomizo Tsujii, clarinet, Friday, March 19 at 7 p.m., at the Nihon Seinenkan. The program includes Beethoven's F Minor Quartet, Brahms' Clarinet Quintet in B Minor.

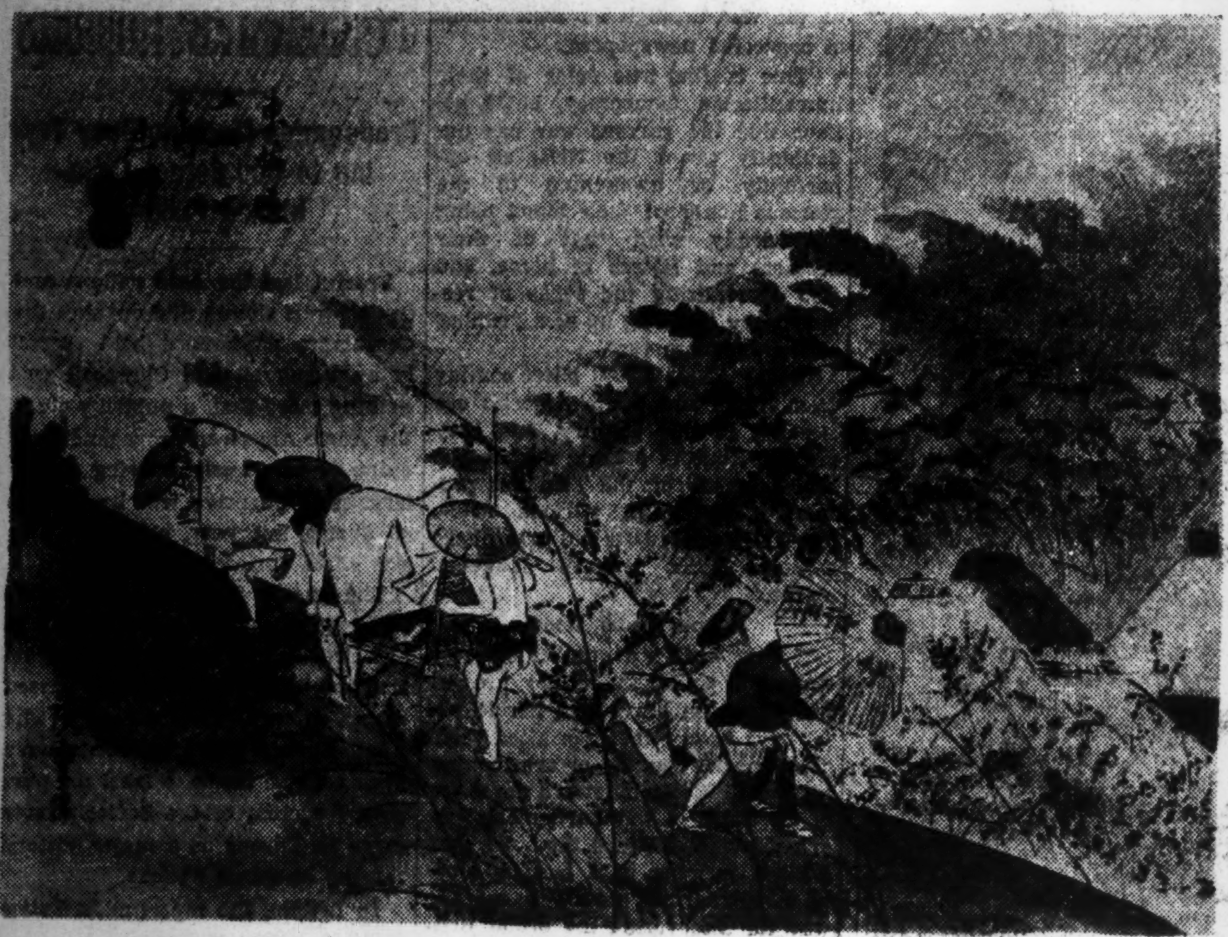
The second concert by the Dai-Toa Symphony Orchestra, under the baton of Kazuo Yamada, Saturday, March 20, at 7 p.m. at the Hibiya Public Hall. The program includes Beethoven's "Pastoral" Symphony; Bizet's Second "Arlesienne" Suite; Schubert's "Rosamunde" Interlude and Ballet Music, and Borodin's Dances from "Prince Igor".

A evening of modern dances, featuring Ichiro Miki, Miss Konami Ishii; Kenji Hinoki, Shigeru Fujii and Madame Suzuko Kawakami, Saturday, March 20, at 6 p.m. at the Nihon Seinenkan.

A vocal recital by Miss Futaba Takayanagi, entitled with Artistic Folk Songs Evening, Sunday, March 21, at 7 p.m. at the Nihon Seinenkan. The piano accompaniment by Miss Haruko Fujita and Chorus by the Nippon Chorus Groupe. The program includes Spanish, German, Italian and Japanese folk songs.

Four concerts by the Tokyo-Kammermusik-Vereinigung, of which first performance as "Bach-Abend," Thursday, March 25, at 7 p.m. at the Sangyo Kaikan auditorium. The artists include Eta Harich-Schneider, piano and cembalo; Shozo Suzuki, flute; Akeo Watanabe and Shuntatsu Kohno, violin; Kimiyo Matsuura, viola and Hideo Saito and Fumio Suzuki, violincello. The program includes Konzert d moll fuer Cembalo mit begleitenden Streichern; Sonate G dur fuer Violoncello und Cembalo; 5 tes Brandenburgisches Konzert D dur.

STRANGER THAN FICTION



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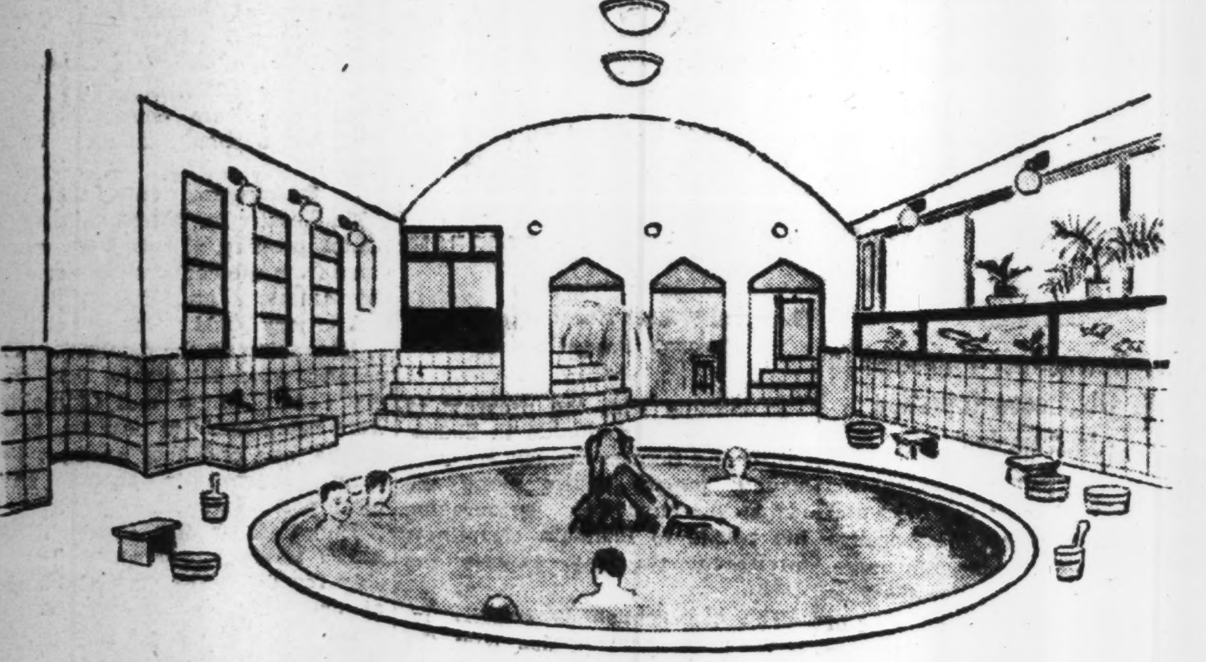

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Theatrical Notes

By Tsunejiro Amakata

The current special performance at the Kabukiza in honor of Danjuro Ichikawa and Kikugoro Onoye, two distinguished players of the Meiji era, which is proving a triumphant success, is most likely to be repeated next month with different repertoire of plays and dances. Uzayemon Ichimura, one of the big ten Kabuki actors of the present-day Kabuki-dom, is reported to be able to return to the stage in April after a four-month inactivity due to illness. Those who will assist him in the major roles will be Koshiro Matsumoto, Kikugoro Onoye, Kichiyemon Nakamura and Nizayemon Kataoka.

Ennosuke Ichikawa, who is now one of the important players at the Kabukiza, will take over the Meijiza next month to collaborate with the newly-organized Kabuki troupe headed by Sumizo Ichikawa.

After a lapse of six months, the Shin Engiza theatrical group will return to the stage of the local Takarazuka Gekijo in April. The top-notch players will be Kazuo Hasegawa and Isuzu Yamada, both famous screen stars.

All star dancers of the Shochiku revue troupe will play in "Tokyo Odori" (The Dance of Tokyo), the customary colorful dance in the calendar of the Shochiku revue-dom, which will feature the program, opening tomorrow at the Kokusai Gekijo in Asakusa Park.

"Ryuboku" (Driftwood), a modern melodrama, is the main attraction at the Shinjukuza, opening tomorrow. This is the play which the Moulin Rouge modern dramatic troupe has decided to stage in an endeavor to win the national drama contest sponsored by the Japan Cultural Central League.

The Gekidan Bunkaza will present the third performance at the Kokumin Shin Gekijo for a week from March 24. Two new plays are promised to be staged.

Under the auspices of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, members of the Shochiku National Circuit Show were dispatched to towns and villages in Yamaguchi Prefecture early this month to entertain farmers and industrial workers behind the guns.

WELL CONTESTED GAMES END Y.C.A.C. BADMINTON

Three Championship Matches Played Off Over Weekend at Yokohama Club's Ground

The spring badminton tournament of the Yokohama Country and Athletic Club came to a close over the weekend when the finals of the men's doubles handicap, the mixed championship doubles and the men's championship doubles were played off. The matches were played before a large crowd of interested spectators who were fortunate in witnessing some keenly contested games.

In the men's doubles handicap, the combination of E. Eymard and Kaufmann won over Weiss and da Silva in two straight sets. Both sets were closely contested however, and it was anybody's game until the final point was scored. Eymard was slightly off form but his partner who is undoubtedly the weakest of the four, turned in a fine performance and his play on the whole had a direct bearing on the result.

The winner's took an early lead in the first set and were never headed. The loser's put up a spirited battle and contested every point but they dropped the set by the close score of 21-18. In the second set, play was again close but the Eymard-Kaufmann combination came through with at 21-17 win to take the set, match and the title.

Some clever play was seen in the finals of the mixed championship doubles when Miss Hardvendal and G. Agajan took the Miss R. Eymard combination into camp in three hard-fought sets. With Agajan dominating play, and his partner supporting him well, they swept through the first set in a convincing manner, taking it 21-6. Both Eymard and his partner lacked combination and were completely outclassed by their opponents. In the next set, however, they turned the tables on their opponents, winning by the score of 21-18. In this set Miss Eymard scored heavily with her accurate drop shots while her partner scored point after point with his hard smashes. They held a five point lead in the third and final set and seemed well on the way to victory but the Hardvendal-Agajan combination rallied strongly in the closing stages of the set to run out winners by the score of 21-14.

In the last match of the day the veteran Weiss and Harriss combination took the title in the men's championship doubles when they completely outclassed the Eastlake brothers in two straight sets. With Harriss smashing accurately and Weiss covering up well, the veterans ran roughshod over their younger opponents to take the first set by 21-6. The loser's improved in their play after changing over but they were unable to stop their opponents who ran out easy winners by the score of 21-12 for the second set.

The results follow:

Men's doubles handicap: Eymard and Kaufmann defeated Weiss and daSilva 21-18 and 21-17.

Mixed doubles: Miss Hardvendal and Agajan won from Miss R Eymard and Eymard 21-6, 18-21 and 21-14.

Men's doubles: Weiss and Harriss won from F. Eastlake and E. Eastlake 21-6 and 21-12.

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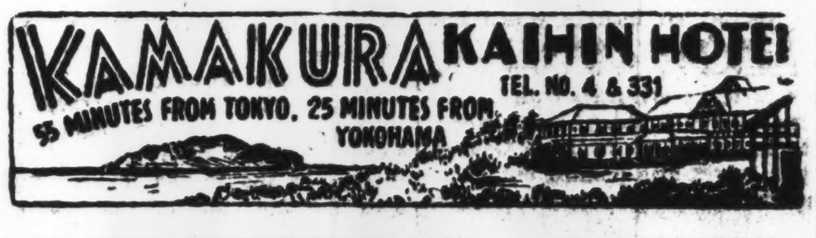

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INDUSTRIAL BILLS ANALYZED IN DIET

Those With Direct Bearings on Productive Power Expansion Discussed in Detail

GOLD MINING POLICY GIVEN

Imposition of Property Tax Is Not Being Considered, Says Finance Minister

The greater portion of the efforts of both the Government authorities and the members of the two houses of the legislature during the present session of the Diet was devoted to the discussion of many important bills with direct bearings on the speedy expansion of Japan's productive power which is essential for the prosecution of the present great war. In this connection, the Diamond, in its latest issue, gives a gist of the opinion expressed by Government authorities in either house in answer to interpellations by the representative members.

The following is a gist of the interesting article published in the economic periodical stated above:—

1. Industrialization of the low temperature method of processing sand iron: "This method of processing sand iron," stated the Commerce and Industry Minister, "has been perfected from a technical point of view. Its industrialization, however, must be proceeded by a careful study of the present condition of the iron and steel manufacturing industry in the country, as well as of the available supply of materials and facilities of transportation."

Coal Mines' Development

2. Development of new coal mines: "In view of the expected increase for the demand of coal, the development of new coal mines is very desirable," said Mr. Kishi. "In the budget for 1943-44, we have included ¥3,700,000 for subsidizing different parties to set about the development of new coal mines. Such a subsidy will be disbursed for the three fiscal years beginning 1943-44."

3. Production expansion of nonferrous metals: The chief of the Metals Bureau of the Commerce and Industry Minister, after emphasizing the importance of coal, copper, lead, zinc, manganese, and mercury, said: "In the new fiscal year the greatest stress must be placed on their production increase. In order to realize our purpose in this connection, we must not hesitate to depart from the established methods of mining."

(4) Adjustment of gold mining: In connection with the desired adjustment of the gold mining industry, the chief of the Metals Bureau said that (1) no adjustment is planned of placer gold mining (2) the enterprises accompanying copper, lead, zinc, and sulphur mining will be left alone, while (3) a partial curtailment may be effected of some of the richest gold mines.

Gold Mining Policy

The Commerce and Industry Minister stated in this connection that the gold mining policy of the new fiscal year is based on the present situation in the country. In the future, measures will be taken to meet both war and peace time requirements.

The Government authorities, in answer to the numerous interpellations in both houses regarding the improvement of the marine transportation service, stated substantially as follows:

"The Government is doing its best to speed up the construction of wooden vessels by mobilizing the 600 leading wooden vessel building yards throughout the country. In addition to these shipyards, we are planning the construction of about 20 more wooden shipyards with the latest equipment."

4. Financing and taxation: Relative to the proposed establishment of a property tax, Finance Minister Okinori Kaya, stated that the authorities were not considering the imposition of any such tax. The property tax, if established, is to be levied in our country on the real estates or negotiable papers in the possession of each citizen.

More Purchases Encouraged

In our country at present, continued Mr. Kaya, the people are engaged in the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia by purchasing negotiable papers. The Government is now encouraging more active purchases of negotiable papers by all people. The property of the Japanese people at large will be represented in the future by the amount of negotiable papers in their possession.

"I think, therefore," said the Finance Minister in conclusion, "we must conduct a careful study of all matters concerned before arriving at any conclusion regarding the imposition of the property tax."

The chief of the Bank Bureau of the Finance Ministry gave an explanation of the Government's bill for authorizing ordinary banks to engage in various businesses now conducted by savings banks and trust companies, saying: "We have decided to authorize the ordinary banks to engage in various duties of savings banks and trust companies, because the ordinary banks have the closest and broadest contact with the economic circles. The measures to be taken in this connection, therefore, will be valid not only for the duration of the present war, but for a long time to come."

The Vice-Minister of Finance supplemented the explanation of the chief of the Bank Bureau, saying: "Even after the enforcement of the law in question, the ordinary banks will not be authorized to undertake all the duties of the savings banks or trust companies, for the ordinary banks are not suited for the execution of such business as the handling of the fixed reserves of various business organizations."

5. Agricultural policies. Relative to the reclamation of agricultural fields, Agriculture and Forestry Minister Hiroya Ino said that the Government has been attaching great importance to the reclamation of land, but that some change has been introduced in the Government's policy in this connection in consideration of the present supply of labor and materials. In the new fiscal year, said the Agriculture Minister, preference will be given to the improvement of land under cultivation.

TO AID PRODUCTION BY SCIENCE STUDY

Scientific Body to Set Up Several Committees to Probe Into Various Questions

With a view to contributing to Japan's productive power expansion through the study of scientific technique, the Science Mobilization Association has decided to hold the first meeting of leading chemists and scientists in Japan Proper, numbering about 640, at the Greater East Asia Hall here from 9 a.m. March 25. The meeting will be attended, in addition to those chemists and scientists, by the representatives of different Government offices and different industrial organizations. Sowao Numata, councillor of the Manchoukuo Embassy at Tokyo, Dr. Seisuke Sato, representative of the Concordia Society of Manchoukuo and 3 other prominent people from Manchoukuo will also attend, says the Nippon Sangyo.

Following the general meeting on March 25, five different committee meetings will be held for the study of 284 various questions.

The first committee is to conduct the study of all questions concerning the management of all property belonging to the association and the cooperation between different organizations concerned.

The second committee is expected to discuss various questions concerning the treatment of the personnel to be engaged in the study of the chemical and scientific questions of importance selected by Association; questions of research expenses; questions relative to the collection of literatures on science, technique, and chemistry.

The third committee will conduct the study of various questions concerning the equipment and facilities of research, as well as about the best way of securing the supply of materials indispensable for the completion of the research.

The fourth committee is to conduct the study of all questions concerning the putting to use of the results of the research conducted by the members of the Association, as well as about effective ways of promoting technical attainment of all the chemists and scientists in the country.

The fifth committee is expected to study all the laws, ordinances, and other matters concerning the activities of the association in the future.

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. With Prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new (short-term)	85.00	Same
N.Y.K., new (short-term)	78.90	+ 0.10
Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term)	75.00	— 0.10
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5%	108.20	Same

SABOTAGE CONTINUES AT SHIPYARDS IN U.S.

Large Number of Workers Remain Off-Duty—Admiral Land Issues Warning

Reflecting the fast-dwindling resources of labor in the United States, the Washington authorities are now grief-stricken over the serious handicaps in their shipbuilding program. Incidentally, Rear-Admiral Emory Land, chairman of the United States Maritime Commission, and concurrently head of the War Shipping Board emphatically sounded the following warning against sabotage by laborers working in shipbuilding yards, reports a Domei dispatch from Buenos Aires dated March 4:

"The off-duty shipbuilding laborers are so considerable in number that the loss of their labor amounts to the loss of 100 Liberty type vessels that may be built in one year. The authorities are now working on a program to legalize counter-measures against their free absence from duty. I think it is possible to legalize such measures as will have foremen concerned notify local conscription boards of the names of those shipbuilding laborers who absent themselves without justifiable reasons, so as to enlist them into the services in case they are unwilling to resume work in earnest. I feel confident effective for putting an end to sabotage by workers. As for the shipbuilding yards concerned, I understand that the workers' leaders are now consulting among themselves for steps to minimize the number of absentees.

"With regard to the relations between laborers and conscripts, I wish to remark that the total number of laborers working in shipbuilding yards is now estimated at approximately 1,000,000 and that 40 per cent of this number is eligible for conscription. This indicates the need for training this many individuals to take place of those who might possibly have to join the army or navy, so as to keep up the present shipbuilding capacities.

Madrid Population Up

MADRID.—Madrid's population is today six times what it was 100 years ago, according to the latest census figures. In 1840 the Spanish capital had a population of 189,387 in 7,213 buildings containing 31,627 apartments, while in 1940 there were 1,740,983 inhabitants in 26,135 buildings containing 204,069 apartments.

Koch Institute Head

BERLIN.—Dr. Gildemeister hitherto Vice-President of the Robert Koch Institute has now been nominated president by the Fuehrer on the recommendation of Reich Minister of the Interior Dr. Wilhelm Frick. The Robert Koch Institute was given the status of Reich Institute last year.

END OF UNLOADING BOLSTERS STOCKS

Spot Market Rallies as Profit-Taking Sale by Bulls Slackens

With the cessation, on the whole, of the profit-taking unloadings by the bull camp, the Tokyo Stock Exchange began to resume the upward swing of prices yesterday, and this trend was most conspicuous on the spot market.

In the long-term section, Daito Cotton Spinning registered an impressive gain of ¥2.80, and Mitsubishi Electric Machinery stepped up ¥1.50, Japan Piston and Hakodate Shipbuilding ¥1.20 each and Tokyo Wire Rope ¥1.10.

The short-term section was left in a state of lethargy and the price movement was as fractional as ever.

The spot market saw a fair revival of the buying sentiment along a wide range of the miscellaneous group. Mitsubishi Trading bounced up ¥2.50 and its new ¥2.00, and Southern Pacific Trading, South Seas Development and Japan Metallurgical Industrial ¥2.00 each, Kokusai Airplane Manufacturing Industrial ¥1.90, Kawasaki Heavy Industrial ¥1.70, Koito Iron Works ¥1.50 and Showa Airplane Manufacturing Industrial ¥1.00.

Long-Term Section

Yesterday's final prices of select issues in the long-term section were:

	—Delivery— Mar.	Apr.	May
First Section			
Nisshin Spinning (50)	85.6	86.2	86.7
Teikoku Rayon (50)	——	——	83.0
Kurashiki Rayon (50)	——	——	71.6
Toa Hemp Ind (50)	72.0	72.8	73.0
Tokyo Hemp Yarn (50)	100.8	100.5	101.1
Kanegafuchi Ind (50)	79.0	79.6	68.3
Showa Elec Ind (50)	84.9	85.3	84.9
Japan Nitrogen (50)	73.2	——	74.1
Second Section			
N. Y. K. (50)	92.9	93.2	92.7
O. S. K. (50)	——	83.9	84.7
Nissan Steamship (50)	67.0	——	68.7
Mitsubishi Mining (50)	88.1	——	87.8
Ishihara Ind (50)	68.4	68.5	67.9
Third Section			
Furukawa Elec Ind (50)	113.7	114.1	115.6
M'bishi Elec Mach (50)	143.4	143.5	142.4
Japan Oils and Fats (50)	66.0	——	——
Sumatra Dev. new (37½)	——	46.0	46.9
Asahi Glass (50)	96.0	96.3	94.6
Toa Tobacco (50)	102.1	102.8	102.5
Manchou Tobacco (50)	91.9	——	92.2

Short-Term Section

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Exch. new	84.8	5.0	4.8	85.0
N. Y. K., new	79.0	9.0	8.7	78.9
M'bishi Heavy Ind.	95.9	6.0	5.9	96.0
Kanebo Spin. new	75.1	5.1	4.8	75.0
Teikoku Rayon, new	70.9	1.1	0.8	71.1
Hitachi Iron Works	93.0	3.4	3.0	93.4
Osaka Exch. new	44.1	4.1	3.7	43.7
Japan Steel Tube	69.4	9.4	9.3	69.4
Japan Oil	——	74.5	4.2	——
S. M. R.	74.7	4.7	4.6	74.7
N. Y. K., old	92.1	2.6	2.1	92.6
Hokkaido Coal	——	74.2	3.7	——
Kanebo Spin. old	127.5	7.5	7.3	——
Toyo Rayon, new	——	58.2	8.2	——
Kokura Iron Works	55.0	5.0	5.0	——
Japan Beer, new	46.7	7.0	6.7	47.0
Japan Sugar, new	——	66.3	6.3	——
Ensuiko Sugar	——	63.6	3.5	63.5
Japan Mining	61.7	1.9	1.7	61.9
Manchou Heavy Ind	61.8	1.9	1.8	61.9

German Woman Decorated

BERLIN.—Upon the recommendation of Reichsmarshal Goering, the Fuehrer has decorated Melitta Countess Schink von Stauffenburg (nee Schiller) with the Iron Cross (Second Class). The fourth woman in Germany to receive this distinction. Countess von Stauffenburg has rendered valuable service as a test-pilot of the Luftwaffe for many years, and she is well-known for having been particularly active in the testing of dive-bombers.

STOCKS REGULATE PURCHASING POWER

Relations Between Surplus Buying Capacity and Stock Price Movements Probed

The expanding budget of a country necessarily brings about a rise in the purchasing power of its nation. Again, a rise in the purchasing power of a nation necessarily augments the demand among the public for general goods. In view, however, of the sound policy taken by the Japanese authorities in this emergency era, there is a popular movement in progress for the encouragement of national savings and healthy investments in stocks by way of absorbing the currency liberally circulated by the Government, it is pointed out in a contribution by Kanji Fujiwara, assistant chairman of the Business Researches Institute, in the latest issue of the semimonthly journal Business Japan, deliberating on the relations between surplus purchasing power of a nation and the price movement of stocks.

The article in substance follows:

"Tracing the movement of the currency in connection with the surplus purchasing power of a nation, it is seen that the spheres of currency disposal will be nearly restricted to the following items:

1. Deposits with savings banks.
2. Purchase of national bonds.
3. Defrayal for individual consumption.
4. Investment in stocks and other negotiable papers.

Tendency to Invest

"Under these circumstances, the growth of inflation in a country and the resultant increase in the purchasing power of the nation combine to develop a tendency for investments in stocks and other negotiable papers.

"Speaking of Germany for instance, the surplus purchasing power of its people has given rise to popular investments in stocks so much so that their prices have considerably advanced and the yields of their profit dividends have correspondingly fallen of late years.

"The following list shows the index figures of average stock prices, taking 100 as the average unit for the years beginning 1924 and ending 1926:

Year	Month	Average Index Figure
1942	July	155.02
"	August	155.22
"	September	154.68
"	October	155.57
"	Nov. 21	155.76

"With a view to curbing the upward trend of stock prices, the German Government enforced the following counter-measures:

1. Restrictions on the mortgaging of loans against stocks.
2. Reduction of profit dividends following capital increases.
3. Fixing of maximum quotations of stocks.
4. Promulgation of an ordinance for the mobilization of stocks held by the nation whenever necessary.

Had Temporary Effect

"These measures had the effect of temporarily lowering stock prices to a reasonable level, it is true; but their prices resumed an upward swing in a brief length of time. This is due to an irresistible demand among the public for a limited number of stocks, because there were few things in which the public could invest, although money was loose.

"As for our country, it is to be recalled that the engagements in futures continued to attain unprecedentedly large figures on the Tokyo Stock Exchange from last autumn to January this year and that deliveries were smoothly taken by the bull camp, endorsing the abundant financial resourcefulness of the investing public for which their surplus purchasing power is responsible. It is felt certain, however, that the prices of general stocks will be maintained at a reasonable level, thanks to the sensible arrangements and occasional enforcement of counter-measures by the Authorities in line with the sound policy befitting the wartime era being followed."

Mengchiang's Riches Predict Good Future

(Continued from Page 6)

on both side of the Yellow and Sangkien Rivers, and dry farming is practiced in the production of the grain and cereal.

In considering the development of Mengchiang's agriculture, it must be remembered that because of the traditions and background of the Mongolians they are ill-fitted to be forced to such activity while the Han people are born farmers. To promote the maximum efficiency in Mengchiang's economic life, the Mongolians should be encouraged in livestock grazing and later introduced gradually to agricultural pursuits and perhaps more practically to certain industrial and manufacturing activities.

DECISIVE WAR FINANCE LAUNCHED

Diet Discussions on Budget, Other Financial Questions Analyzed; Kaya Assures Proportion of Bonds Not Necessarily Basic

The primary requirements to win through the sacred war Japan is now fighting for the overthrow of the United States and Britain in the building up of a productive structure powerful enough to carry on decisive warfare together with the establishment of sound finance to support it through wartime life because the financing of war, which must necessarily grow with the progress of war, can be facilitated only by concerted efforts on the part of the 100,000,000 Japanese, who are fully prepared to respond to the call of their country not only at the first line of battle but also at the home front, comments Domei in surveying the smooth passage of the budget in the present session of the Diet. The gist of the Domei survey follows:

Bond Percentage

The total budget for the fiscal year of 1943-4 approved in the present session of the Diet amounted to a huge sum of ¥13,275,000,000 under the general account including both the regular and supplementary estimates, the former being ¥9,995,000,000, which represents an increase of ¥4,290,000,000 over the year previous in revenue and ¥3,957,000,000 in expenditure. The supplementary estimates in the special account covering the extraordinary war expenses directly covering expenditure for the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia, which occupies the major portion of war finance, has been fixed at ¥27,000,000,000, showing an increase over the year previous of ¥9,000,000.

Placing full confidence in the Government, the Diet proposed no amendment whatsoever in such an enormous budget, which was unanimously approved by the two Houses. The only point raised in the course of deliberations on it was as to the method of working on such huge wartime estimates. Arguments were concentrated on the fact that in proportion to the expansion of finance, the percentage of revenue through taxation was too small, and it was strongly urged that for the financing of war the tax increases should not be limited to indirect taxes, as the Government had decided to do, but they should be applied to direct taxes as well. It was suggested that the gradual lowering in the percentage of income through taxation in the annual revenue, as Japan had been showing in recent years, might have an adverse effect on national finance in time of protracted warfare such as Japan now faces.

Kaya Explains

Against this, Finance Minister Okinori Kaya stated that "There is no ground whatever for the argument that the national finance is unsound because so many hundred million yen is raised by loans or that it is sound because so many hundred million yen is financed through taxation." Although the percentage between borrowing and taxation and that between national income and war expenditure are quite varied in different countries, there is no definite theory determining which system is certain to make the financial standing of a nation absolutely sound under any circumstances, the Finance Minister further explained, adding: "Even if 50 per cent of the war fund were financed through taxation, if a nation is defeated in war the value of bonds would become nil, whereas when the country comes out victorious, even though the percentage of loans might be large, the value of the loan could easily be sustained."

Thus he clarified the Government's policy of handling finances in expressing his view that as the financial stability of a nation is primarily based on its national economic power, it was utterly meaningless to make an attempt at an increase of taxes merely for the purpose of balancing accounts.

Accompanying the brilliant war results gained by the Imperial Forces in the War of Greater East Asia, the construction of the Co-Prosperity Sphere is making steady headway. It is worthy of special attention at this juncture that during the year 1943 the raising of a portion of war expenses is to be effected on the spot. Out of the extraordinary military expenses approved at the present session of the Diet, it has been decided to finance ¥3,300,000,000 by means of loans on the spot, which means that the financial burden on Japan will be reduced to that extent.

Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, all war expenses incurred on the spot have always been borne by our country. However, because the main object of the present war is to liberate all the races within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere from Anglo-American and Dutch chains, it is only proper that they should share, in proportion to the ability of each, the necessary war expenses.

Southern Bank to Issue

In raising a portion of the war funds on the spot, it is to be done by means of the bank notes to be issued by the Southern Development Bank of virtue of its having been invested with the privileges of a bank of issue. This is the first embodiment of the "principle of taking the appropriate share of the burden according to one's ability" advanced by Finance Minister Kaya. The indigenous population of the southern regions are only too glad to do so because they are now in a position to extend their sincere cooperation for the consummation of the War of Greater East Asia by offering their labor and material resources which, coupled with the establishment of the Military Administration in the south, will go a long way toward further consolidating the foundations of the financial structure common to the entire regions, Co-Prosperity Sphere.

MITSUI MINING TO SET UP MEDICAL RESEARCH BODY

Institute Will Study Effect of Coal Dust On Health of Mine Operatives

In order to promote the health of the operatives at its coal and other mines, on whose work depends Japan's industrial expansion, the Mitsui Mining Company has established a medical research institute for industrial employes' at the Yamano Coal Mine in Fukuoka Prefecture investing an approximate expenditure of ¥500,000. The Mitsui Mining Company will establish similar institutes at its mines in the Hokkaido and in Gifu Prefecture.

The medical research institute at the Yamano Coal Mine under the guidance of several experts will conduct a study of the effect of coal dust on the health of the mining operatives, the change coal dust produces in the blood of the mine operatives, and the causes of various diseases among them, as well as of the therapeutic methods available. The research institute in question has already succeeded in discovering a method of preventing such diseases as are attributable to the shortage of salt among the mine operations, says the Sangyo Keizai.

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March 10
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
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Balance	60,764	33,581

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TOKYO, THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1943

The Next War

Henry A. Wallace, Vice-President of the United States, two days ago warned that unless the United States and the Soviet Union succeed in reaching a satisfactory understanding before this war is over, a third world war will be inevitable.

On exactly the same day Admiral William H. Standley, United States Ambassador to the Soviet Union, complained to Moscow newspapermen that the Soviet authorities were hiding from the Russian public the extent of American aid to the military efforts of the Soviet Union.

Such strong language, including a plain-spoken threat of war, coming from such high official personages, can only mean that the relations between the two supposed allies are much more critical than most people have hitherto suspected. There is also the matter of the recent article by Arthur Krock, the New York Times' ace political commentator, intimating that the American military authorities are determined to build up an army sufficiently large and powerful to prevent the Soviet Union from achieving hegemony over Europe. It becomes increasingly clear that despite the pretense of being allies, the United States bears an intense fear and hatred of the Soviet Union. American aid to the military efforts of the Soviets is obviously being sent as much for the purpose of prolonging Soviet resistance against the Axis to the end that the Soviets would thereby bleed to death as for the purpose of weakening the Axis.

Such thinly-veiled antagonism on the part of the Americans toward the Soviets is easy to understand. Vice-President Wallace in his statement gave a pretty clear intimation of the fear which haunts the American leaders when he linked his warning to the Soviet Union with the admission that the so-called "American way of life" would succumb to communistic propaganda unless the United States succeeded in solving her economic problem.

What Wallace meant was this: The "American way of life," meaning capitalistic individualism, is rapidly rotting away because it is no longer fitted to survive under the conditions of the modern world. Communism threatens to take its place in the loyalties of an increasing proportion of the American masses. The American leaders, who still desire to cling to the old system in which they occupy the chief positions of profit, cannot however countenance the spread of communism because there is a fundamental antagonism between communism and capitalism. Hence the plain warning of the United States that the Soviet Union must agree, come what may, to withhold its propaganda from America. Hence the American irritation over suspected Soviet slighting of American aid and power. Hence the American determination to prevent the Soviet Union from getting too strong even if it means going to war with it.

Already behind the facade of the "United Nations" there lurks the shadow of the next war.

Straws in the Wind

There are still sixteen months to come before the selection of the candidates for the next presidential election in the United States, but already political prognosticators in that country are about their business. In the Democratic ranks, the major question is whether or not Franklin Delano Roosevelt will have the temerity to run for the fourth term. Everything in the Democratic picture hinges on this point. It is true that Henry Wallace, Iowa's popular statesman and currently Vice-President, is being considered as a possible candidate as is also Paul V. McNutt, Democracy's "fair-haired boy." However, so far there is no indication that either one has launched upon a personal campaign for the 1944 election. So, as in the last presidential race, it will all depend on the decision of the President.

Meanwhile, in Republican Party ranks, there is consternation and confusion. Wendell Willkie, who amassed 22,000,000 votes against Roosevelt in 1940, is the likeliest candidate, and he has even intimated that he is willing to run again. But the trouble with him is that he is unpopular with the Republican Party machine. He has earned the ill-favor of the Republican bosses by globe-trotting to London, Moscow, and Chungking as Roosevelt's message boy. But then the Republicans are really confronted with a dilemma, for it is evident that Willkie is the only candidate with whom the Republicans have any possible chance of a victory.

Not so long ago there appeared a report in the press that Charles A. Lindbergh and Eddie Rickenbacker, two of America's most prominent aviation aces, would be boomed for the presidency, but it was evidently nothing more than an ungrounded rumor. Inasmuch as Lindbergh was the leading light of the Isolationists, a Lindbergh-Rickenbacker ticket might be resumed to win the support of a substantial proportion of the masses who are opposed to Franklin Delano Roosevelt's private war. But in the light of the political inexperience and inconsequence of this team, the rumor was not to be taken very seriously.

Whether Roosevelt runs or Willkie, there will be little choice for the American people in this election between the Democratic and the Republican candidates. Both are for an all-out war—to finish Britain's imperialist war for her. Roosevelt has made his personal ambitions plain by his third term and his lust for power may well lead him to attempt a fourth term. No doubt, Roosevelt's sole platform will be not to change horses in midstream—certainly he cannot go to the polls next election on the merits of his past record. It must already be clear to the American people that he is solely responsible for dragging the United States into this war, much against popular will.

Wendell Willkie, soapbox orator supreme won no little notoriety for himself by hitching himself to Roosevelt's star when he was defeated in the 1940 presidential race. Since then he has been espousing the Rooseveltian policy in whatever quarter the White House chief has chosen to send him. Like Frank Knox and Henry L. Stimson, Republicans who joined the Roosevelt cabinet, Willkie has in effect lost his party affiliation and is Republican in name only.

Another possibility in the Republican ranks is Governor John W. Bricker of Ohio. There is a solid element in the Party which is already considering the possibility of his candidacy, although it is still too early to speculate with any assurance on his possibilities.

Meanwhile, the American people have more pressing business on hand than a mere political campaign—they are confronted with the task of getting out of the catastrophe which Roosevelt has brought upon them. The only man who will be able to cope successfully with Roosevelt if he should choose to run is a candidate who will come out for a platform of ending the war as quickly as possible before the casualties mount any higher and before the war becomes any more of a liability.

At present the Lend-Lease trade and the business of equipping the new American army are too lucrative for the American capitalists to keep their hands off. But shortly the profit column in the American ledger will turn into debit, and then the American public will clamor for a balanced statement.

So, much will depend on the fortunes of war in the next few months as to who will be in the running for the presidency. But from any point of view, it is still a nasty mess into which Roosevelt has placed the White House position.

A Year Ago Today

March 11, 1942

From Our Own Files

An Imperial Navy Cruiser Battle Squadron, on its expeditionary cruise, sighted and engaged the United States cruiser Marblehead, which was fleeing toward Australia, in the Indian Ocean west of Australia on March 2 and sank it, states a communique issued today by the Imperial Headquarters.

* * *

Imperial Navy destroyers sank the Dutch minesweeper Jan Varn Amstel near the Lombok Strait of Bali Island before dawn on March 9, according to an Imperial Headquarters' communique issued today.

* * *

Imperial warships early on the morning of March 7 bombarded Christmas Island south of Java and inflicted great damages to its military establishments, reveals a communique issued today by the Imperial Headquarters.

* * *

According to the communique issued today by the Imperial Headquarters, the number of war captives in Java has reached 93,000, only about 5,000 less than those taken captive in Malaya and Singapore. Spoils of war in the Java area also are considerably large, including 152 airplanes and others.

* * *

Following the precedent set at the time of the collapse of Singapore, the Imperial Diet, which has been in recess since February 14, will be reconvened temporarily on March 12 to hear the Government's report on the complete and unconditional surrender of the Netherlands East Indies to the Japanese.

GLIB CLAIMS TO WORLD PEACE CANNOT HIDE FOE'S GREEDY AIMS

Anglo-Saxons Practise Piratical Deeds of Aggression Under Guise of Morality

By TAKESHI SAITO
(From the Gaiko Jiho)

Part II

The truth is that both America and Britain are awaiting the complete exhaustion of Germany and the Soviet Union in their internecine war. They aid the Soviet Union, not because they hope for the Soviet Union's victory, but because they want to have that country fight Germany as long as possible. There is reason to believe that the Soviet Union is not entirely blind to these self-seeking intentions of her allies.

America and Britain are both States formed by Anglo-Saxons, but the relationship existing between these two nations can hardly be described as moral. The cold calculation of interest is, after all, the basis on which their relationship stands. Britain wants to make the best possible use of America's money, material and productive power and, while strengthening her own defenses in this way, she intends to make the Soviet Union fight Germany in Europe and make America fight Japan in East Asia.

Calculating America

Though not unaware of such British designs, America is supplying Britain with enormous quantities of arms and foodstuffs. She is also supplying her other allies with war materials. Not only is she thus fulfilling her duty as the arsenal for her allies in this war but she is sending large forces to Britain, North Africa, Western Asia and Australia. In the Pacific, she is fighting Japan too. Although America is playing so big a part in the enemy camp, she knows that for all that she stands to gain more than she loses. Since the outbreak of the present Great War Canada has been an American State, to all intents and purposes. Australia is now more of America's dependency than a part of the British Empire. The same is also the case with New Zealand. In Africa and in Western Asia, America is steadily stepping into Britain's shoes. In the rule of India, she is gradually gaining a stronger voice. America has lost the Philippines in the war with Japan. In short, America, after weighing the situation carefully, concludes that it is to her interest to play the part of a big arsenal for her allies. Nay, she has a secret eye on all the possessions of the British Empire, whose days she believes are numbered.

Although of the same Anglo-Saxon race, Britain and America have been antagonistic in the past. Their antagonism dates back to the time when the 13 States of America unfurled the banner of rebellion against the British rule. It was forecast by wise men in Britain that America would cause the ruin of Britain and that America's work of destroying the British Empire began on the day of her independence. For Britain, this prediction is coming true.

It may appear at first sight that there is at present very close Anglo-American cooperation, but on closer study it will be found that beneath this superficial closeness of relationship there exists strong antagonism between cunning Britain and ambitious America. The center of gravity within the anti-Axis camp is gradually shifting from Britain to America, and it is observable that the command of the Anglo-American forces is passing into American hands. This turn of events is serivng to accentuate inward friction between the two countries.

Anglo-U.S. Friction

On his return home from Moscow and Chungking which he visited as President Roosevelt's emissary, Wendell Willkie took Britain severely to task for her out-of-date imperialism in his public utterances. America is also very critical of British policy toward India, openly condemning British measures of oppression. These are instances of latent Anglo-American antagonism coming to the surface. As another instance of the manifestation of Anglo-American antagonism may be mentioned the controversy that arose between the two countries over the puppet Government set up by America in North Africa, following the landing of Anglo-American forces there. The landing operations in French Africa were carried out from different motives by Britain and America—Britain from motives of utilizing America's strength in order to recover the command of the Mediterranean and America out of her ambitious desire to implant her influence in the African Continent. It is, therefore, no wonder that a conflict of interest developed and trouble arose between them. The Soviet Union hit the nail right on the head when, in commenting on these landing operations, she declared that they embodied a manifestation of Anglo-American imperialistic ambition rather than the formation of a second front.

In short, the consideration of interest is the sole basis on which Anglo-American cooperation stands, and consequently a conflict of interests, if it once develops, will put them at dagger's point. Their sordid relationship makes a very singular contrast with the Axis relationship of cooperation which, being based on the common ideal of establishing a new world order, is highly moral.

Axis Ties Close

In a relationship of interest, there is the constant play of factors such as bluff, cajolery, chicanery and bargaining. There is no trace of moral ties there. On the contrary, in a moral union of Axis Powers there is no room whatever for mutual intimidations or cajoleries. Much less is there any need for trickeries and bargainings. The sole objective aimed at in such a union is to attain the common ideal. Herein lies the fundamental point of difference between the group of States bent on maintaining the old order and the one which is working for the establishment of a new order.

The Anglo-Saxon people founded their country by piratical actions. They have attained their present prosperity at the sacrifice of weak and uncivilized races whom they plundered and exploited. It is on the blood of other races that they have thrived and prospered. Buccaneering is their spiritual keynote, and they are inherently lacking in moral principles. The Anglo-Saxon people who founded their country by piratical deeds and have achieved their development by means of aggression, plunder and exploitation cannot think of a world order except in terms of a relationship of the conqueror and the conquered, of the ruler and the ruled or of the exploiter and the exploited. In their opinion, the immoral world order to their own establishing is the best one and they are eager to maintain it by all means.

They talk glibly of world peace, justice and humanity, but their motive in doing so is to promote their selfish end of maintaining the world order which they have established themselves by piratical deeds. They know the atrocity of the piratical deeds of aggression, plunder and exploitation of which they were guilty themselves, and for this very reason they pretend to advocate world peace, justice and humanity. This does not mean that they are repentant of their past misdeeds or that they have become morally awakened. It simply means that by nominally preaching them they seek to justify their past conduct and at the same time to repudiate similar deeds which they fear might be committed by others so as to maintain permanently the position which they occupy at present. They know how to make a mean use of moral principles and how to make political capital out of ethics. They are absolutely dead to the sense of morality.

Morality an Expedient

The Anglo-Saxon people talk of morality only where they think they can thus get the old world order of their own establishing affirmed and their dominant position recognized. The instant they see the old world order repudiated and their dominant position menaced, they betray their cloven hoof and resort with alacrity to all kinds of nefarious deeds. They talk of morality as a mere expedient.

With their characteristic presumptuousness, they are conferring among themselves on the question of how to regulate a postwar world order. The so-called Atlantic Charter, is one product of their vain efforts in this direction. Under this Atlantic Charter they intend to keep down the rising races and get their predominant position universally recognized.

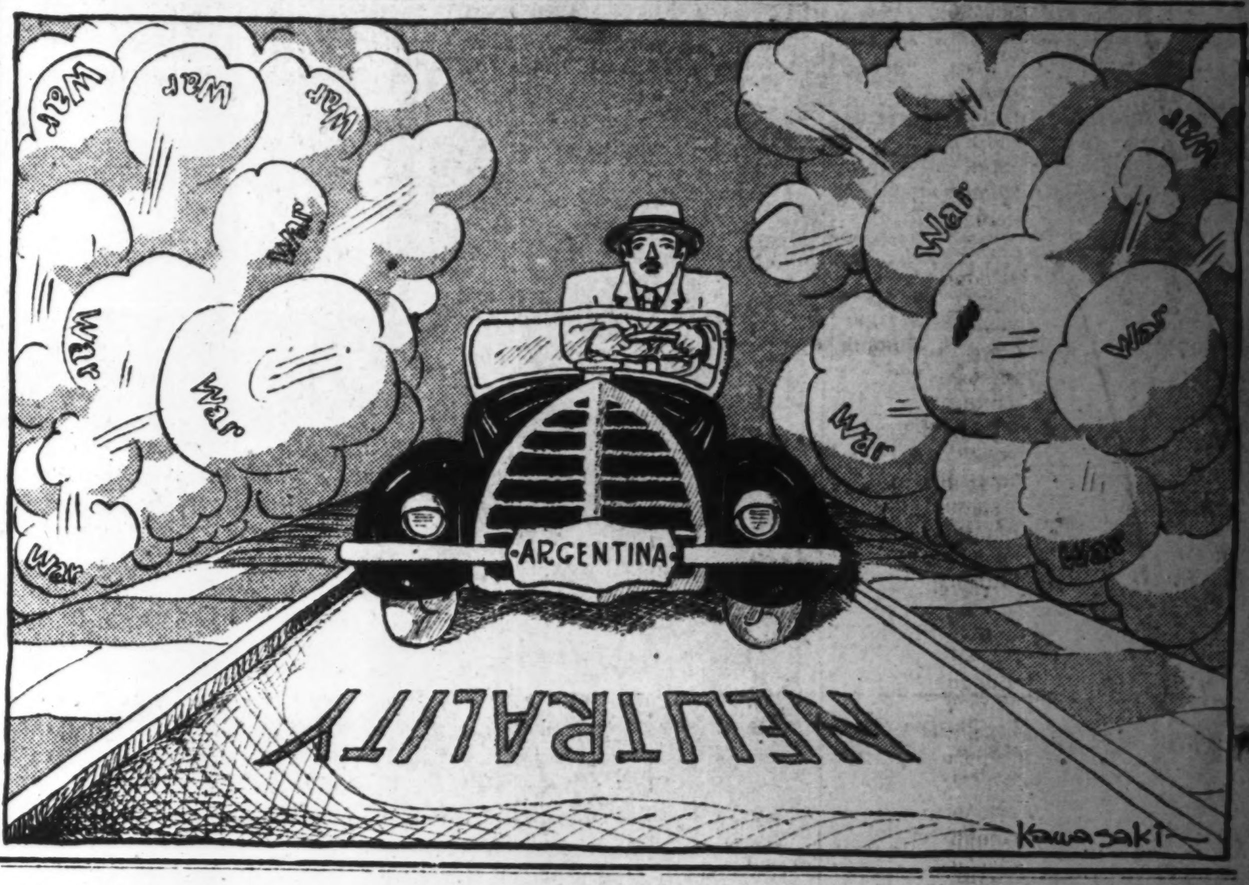
We aim to establish a new world order on the basis of true morality by breaking down the immoral old order established by the piratical nations. Our ideal is to create a moral world order under which all nations of the world can have their proper places and can live in common prosperity. We must fight on until Anglo-Saxons, the enemy of morality, are completely defeated and we must also continue our efforts until our moral principles prevail in the world.

(End)

In the Periodicals

Domei Jiji Geppo, Vol. 7, No. 1 dated February 14, 1943 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Domei Tsushin-sha, Tokyo. Price ¥1.50. The magazine, which was formerly issued three times a month under the title of Domei Jumpo, has been re-edited as the monthly publication with the current issue. Like the previous publications, the magazine contains all important news items at home and abroad, covering the period of January, 1943. The leading topic news articles include the Participation of the National Government of China in the current war, Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo's Speech at the Diet, the Battle Off Rennel Island, Conclusion of Economic Agreements Between Japan and Germany, and Japan and Italy, and the Casablanca Conference.

The Most Courageous Driver on Neutrality Avenue



READERS IN COUNCIL

The Truth About the Chinese Campaign

To the Editor:

Japan, true to that which she has indefatigably stated, considers the China Affair as a domestic quarrel, while our forces, aware of the urgency in displacing the Anglo-American influence from the Asiatic continent, have faithfully carried out the first stage set at the beginning of this war, capturing with mathematical accuracy of dates and methods, the principal and secondary fortresses which the enemy held in the vast Pacific.

We know that for a long time before the outbreak of the Pacific war, the British and North American credits contributed to maintain resistance. The provisions that passed through the famous Burma route gave new breath to a multitude about to surrender.

On the other hand, we must repeat that we do not wish to inflict any damage on the resisting Chinese provinces. If this had not been our thought from the outset of the campaign, the Japanese Army would have overpowered these territories a long time ago. Our intention is to convince them that they are mistaken, and that to produce a state of general prosperity among the Chinese people within the Asiatic Co-Prosperity Sphere, in opposition to Anglo-Saxon imperialism, the only alternative is to cooperate with Japan, as three fourths of China has already done and which at present enjoys the splendid results of having acted prudently.

The resistance that Japan must overthrow is only that of the rebel leader Chiang Kai-shek and his henchmen, who try to uphold a state of permanent tension. But the people of China, on the whole are with us and understanding our intentions, thus showing us at the first available opportunity their willingness to cooperate and pledge themselves to the realization of our cause aiming at the establishment of goodwill and progress in our sister nation.

This statement is confirmed by the fact that during our advance large groups of soldiers, and even entire divisions avail themselves of each opportunity to join the ranks of the Japanese soldiers, simply confessing that they had been waiting for the chance to do so, and that they were compelled to fight us.

It is also proved by the considerable progress undergone by North China since the arrival there of the Japanese troops. The population of those provinces, regardless of social and religious prejudice have come to realize this with deep gratitude. Peking, Nanking Canton, Tientsin, etc., welcomed us with open arms, because we brought them order, security, economic well-being and spiritual tranquility.

The same could not be said of the Anglo-Americans with regard to the Chinese and they are well aware of this. The Chinese people know that the initiation of the Anglo-Chinese relations was marked by an Opium War whereby Great Britain exported opium in quantities sufficient to poison the whole population of China in a few years. They know that the Anglo-Americans established themselves with their trade in the great cities of the Celestial Empire, with the manifest purpose of excluding the inhabitants from all public and commercial activities, and determined as early as then, to carry out an impudent, practical and abusive occupation of its sources of riches, even if they did not take possession of the entire territory of this large nation.

They would have liked to use as a spring-board to irritate Japan ceaselessly, and exhaust our Army in unending skirmishes. Our wise strategy has triumphed, however, in such a way that victory is only a matter of time. The day is not far distant when united China will unreservedly join the Asiatic Co-Prosperity Sphere under Japanese guidance.

Y. B.

March 8.

MENGCHIANG'S VAST RESOURCES PREDICT BRIGHT FUTURE FOR ASIA

Ice and Cold of Winter Have Developed Hardy, Superior Livestock—Her Principal Industry

By JUKA NAKANISHI
(From the Keikoku)

Mengchiang, once a forgotten corner in the steppes of northern Asia, has suddenly stepped forth in prominence on the stage of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Had it not been for the Manchurian Incident, Mengchiang might have continued her traditional way of life that ranges back uninterrupted to the days of Genghis Khan some seven centuries ago, but in recent years the great wealth of abundant natural resources found in her virgin soil and the growing possibilities for her to become a great industrial state have given promise to a role of great importance in the future prosperity of the Greater East Asia Sphere.

Mengchiang's principal industry is livestock raising. The ice and cold of winter and the scarcity of feed during this season have developed hardy, superior livestock that have withstood the rigorous tests of nature. Modern breeding and feeding methods have improved the quality of the Mengchiang sheep, and the annual wool production of 35,000,000 pounds is 70 per cent of the amount produced in all of China. The application of modern scientific knowledge to the raising of cattle, horses, goats, pigs and camels is expected to increase the value of the livestock industry.

Great quantities of wool, camel hair, horse hair and pig bristles are exported from Mengchiang, as are the hides of the animals, the value of the latter being ¥5,000,000 before the China Affair.

Livestock Promotion

As the basic industry in Mengchiang's economic life is her livestock industry, a program promoting that industry should be the primary objective in the process of developing her economy. The principal problems arising from this program are the modernization and improvement of grazing and feeding methods, to minimize loss during the winter, the prevention of loss by disease and other causes, the planning for the increase of livestock, the planned reduction of pasture acreage to provide for an increase in tillable land, the controlled sale and purchase of livestock, the maintenance of balance between prices of livestock and of commodities, and the protection to small-scaled cattle owners.

An elemental requirement for the development of mining in a country is a growing manufacturing industry, and Mengchiang's mining industry has remained relatively undeveloped because of such industrial backwardness. However, indications are, as proved by the Lungyen coal mines and the Tatung coal deposits that her mineral resources are enormous, and tests have shown that mica and quartz are present in almost inexhaustible amounts.

The Lungyeng coal mines, which are located in the Suanhwa, Lungwan and Kwellai districts, were developed when iron prices skyrocketed during the first World War. In July, 1939, the Lungyen Iron Mining Company, a joint undertaking of the Mengchiang Government and the North China Development Company, opened three iron mines, and the iron content of the ore was from 40 to 60 per cent.

With the construction of a railway line from the mine to Suanhwa, on the Peking-Paotow railway, full-scaled operations began, and the first shipments went to the Japan Iron Works and the Yawata Iron Works, while in recent years deliveries are being made to the Shihkingshan Iron Works in Peking. As the production of the mines is steadily increasing, plans are being considered for the establishment of an iron works near the mines.

Other Iron Veins

Other rich iron veins have been located in Wuchwan, Kuyang, Salatsi, Tsingshuiho, Paotow and Ordos. The application of modern techniques will increase the production a hundred-fold.

Great coal-fields have been located in Mengchiang, but the lack of transportation facilities has thus far been a check to the development of this mineral resource. Two years ago work was begun on the Tatung coal deposits, which spread over 1,870 square kilometers and extend over the districts of Tatung, Kwaijen, Tsoyun, Puyu, Pinglu and Shuo, from west of Kowchwan Range to western Tatung plains. The conditions of mining this vast deposit, the strata formation of the coal, the degree of the deposit slope, the amount of water seepage and the absence of explosive gas, are very favorable to efficient and speedy production, and with the quality of the coal being high and with the size of the deposit being great, the Tatung mines have good possibilities of being one of the world's largest coal mines.

The Siawayuan and Tatsingshan collieries are also producing high-grade coal and have excellent possibilities.

The extremely low humidity and the fact that her lakes have little if any connections with rivers have been conducive to the large salt deposits in Mengchiang. Dalai Nor, Dabs Nor and five other large salt lakes are the source for most of Mengchiang's salt. With the improvement of facilities and transportation, salt production will be greatly increased, but for the present what salt is produced is used chiefly as a food product. There is a future for industrial salt with further development of this resource.

Soda From Salt Lakes

From these salt lakes is also available rich deposits of soda, and even before the China Affair, great quantities of soda were shipped out from the Chahar and Suiyuan areas. Asbestos of excellent quality is found all over the Teching Range area, while sulphur is mined in the Chanan area, at Wangchialow and Huchwantze in Suanhwa to the extent of 1,800 pounds annually. It is also found between the coal strata of Chulochi mine in the Taching Range.

It was not until the immigration of the Han race into Mengchiang that agricultural pursuits were undertaken by the people. The Mongolians, who inhabited this area earlier, traditionary enjoyed a free life with sheep grazing their chief occupation, and of agriculture they knew very little.

Yet, under the Mengchiang Government a considerable amount of farm produce was exported since 1937, including great quantities of millet, oats, sesame, maize, wheat, barley, beans and other cereals. Mengchiang's exports of this produce, after supplying the needs of her own people, amounted to ¥18,000,000 in 1940. This amounted to four per cent of her total exports. It is interesting to note that 33 per cent of the Mengchiang imports was for foodstuffs from the Peking and Tientsin areas, which imported practically all of Mengchiang's food exports. Thus, Mengchiang's food problem is settled in her trade with North China so that geographically she is situated in a favorable position.

Most of the farming area is located south of the Yinshan Range and

(Continued on Page 5)